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Combined Offerings of
CALIFORNIAN and
Other West American

BULBS and PLANTS

Fall 1935 and
Spring 1936



**HARDY
PERENNIALS
ROCK GARDEN
AND
ALPINE PLANTS**



FRITILLARIAS

1 and 4, Lanceolata. 2, Recurva. 3, Pudica. 5, Biflora. 6, Pluriflora. 7, Purdyii, varied form.

CARL PURDY

UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

U. S. A.



The delicate tints of Erythroniums make them one of the most charming plants in a garden. The varieties here illustrated are: *Giganteum*, *Grandiflorum robustum*, *Citrinum*, *Hendersonii*, *Revolutum Pink Beauty*, *Californicum White Beauty*, *Johnsonii*. (See pages 8 and 9.)

Greetings to Garden-Lovers Everywhere

It is my intention to make firm friends of every person who entrusts me with an order. I have thousands of such friends now, and I fully expect to add you, the first-time reader of this catalog, to that list.

To do this I must first of all be truthful, and grow good plants and deliver them to my customers in good condition. But, in addition to this primary service, it is my practice to give close study to my customers' needs and problems, to give planting directions which will be very helpful, and still more, to go as far as a catalog can go in teaching the best use of plants.

If I add that every complaint is met in a spirit of reason, and that I always go farther than I promise in rectifying any errors or oversights, have I not said enough?

The cultural directions in this catalog seems to be much appreciated. To save space they are abbreviated as follows:

Michaelmas Daisies. *Sit.* (situation), sun. *Soil.* any loam. *Pl.* (plant), October to April. *Prop.* (propagate), divisions.

TERMS AND DELIVERY

Delivery Dates: California Bulbs, except Lilies, must be planted in fall and I will not send any of these later than January 1, except Lilies and Orchids may be sent into March; Lewisias any month in the year. All Perennials can be shipped from September 1 to May 1. If ordered early we can retard many things to be delivered later than May 1. Sempervivums and Sedums can be sent throughout the year.

At the Terraces the season is fully six weeks later than about San Francisco Bay or Southern California. Plants like Phlox or Delphiniums, which are a foot or more high there in early April, are, as a rule, about as dormant on April 1 here as in winter. Our stock is in excellent shipping condition until early April. In fact, I have had shipments dug in Vermont after spring opened which were further advanced than the same things in the open ground here. This is because we have many cold nights until early April, and the cold winds harden and retard growth.

Quantities. Six of a sort at the dozen rate. Less at single rates, except where rate per 3 is given.

Remittances can be made by personal check, money order, or, if less than one dollar, in stamps.

Carriage. The price of every item includes postage prepaid. Express rates are much higher for small shipments and if expressly ordered sent via express the carriage charges will be your expense but extra plants are added to cover what the postage charges would have been. Safe delivery to any point is guaranteed. In case of loss, we reserve the right to replace goods.

Quality of Stocks. I do not grow potted plants, and the stock that I send out is all field-grown, hardened, and stocky. I do not believe that better plants are sent out by anyone in America. This may not be true of every item, for in growing over 700 items some may fail to grow to expectations, but I think that it is true of by far the larger number.

Errors of any sort are carefully corrected. Do not complain to your friends if something seems wrong, but come straight to me.

If upon receipt of a shipment there are any shortages, please do not make complaint for at least four days. In the rush times our office cannot keep pace with shipments and credits and explanations may be delayed a mail or two.

"GOOD WILL is the disposition of the pleased customer to return to the place where he has been well treated."—*U. S. Supreme Court.*

TO THOSE WHO WOULD VISIT MY GARDENS

My gardens are nine miles from Ukiah, part of the distance over a steep mountain grade, but a road that will give no concern to anyone used to mountain roads. Visitors are always welcome, but it is requested that you telephone before leaving Ukiah, so that someone will be on hand to attend you.

SECTION 1.

Californian and West American Bulbs and Plants

HARDINESS IN THE EAST AND FAR NORTH

Brodiaeas are unquestionably hardy throughout above regions.

Camassias are not only perfectly hardy, but of very easy culture at all points. Once planted they continue fine for years.

Calochortus. Section 1 and Section 2 are all perfectly hardy as is attested by many letters from widely separated points. They are especially good in rock gardens and at Poughkeepsie flowered year after year.

From New Brunswick: "I never saw anything like *Calochortus amabilis* to bloom." From Ithaca, N. Y.: "*Amabilis* does well in this climate." From Ohio: "*Amabilis* bloomed for six weeks and is most satisfactory." From Detroit: "*Albus* has been fine for years." From Bronxville, N. Y.: "*Lilacinus* does well here."

Of Section 3, the Mariposa Tulips, too much cannot be said. The hardest are **Venustus oculatus**, **Citrinus**, **Vesta** and **Eurycarpus**.

Some have had excellent success with Mariposa Tulips while some have failed. In the cold frame they are easy, and with a leaf covering there is very good chance to succeed.

An article in *Horticulture* (Boston) of August 1st, from a lady in Connecticut, tells of almost perfect success with all of these groups this year and with no particular care and no protection.

Fritillarias are perfectly hardy and have done well in Wisconsin.

Erythroniums are perfectly hardy anywhere, and nearly every one has been able to flower and to establish them well. Some have had remarkable success and from such distant points as Washington, D. C., Montreal, Minneapolis, and Ohio.

They are a great acquisition to Eastern gardens.

Western Lilies are all hardy anywhere in the East. Some are quite easy to grow, others need much care in planting, and failures are not due to coldness of the climate but failure to suit that particular lily, and that can be said as to lilies from any place in the world.

Lewisias are perfectly hardy. But a gritty soil and perfect drainage cannot be too much emphasized in giving their cultural requirements.

Western Lady Slippers are perfectly hardy, but all Lady Slippers are particular as to their soils.

Western Trilliums are absolutely hardy and will succeed where Eastern species will.

INDEX

In this catalog you will find my combined offerings of bulbs, plants and seeds. The catalog is in three sections, 1. Californian Bulbs and Seeds; 2. Hardy Border and Rock Garden Plants; 3. Shrubs.

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SECTION 2

Pages 14 to 38. All hardy and rock garden plants are arranged in strict alphabetical order, with cross references to common names so that the list is in itself an index.

SECTION 3

Shrubs. See page 38.

EXPORT SHIPMENTS—We ship to any part of the world postpaid at prices in this catalog where local restrictions do not forbid entry of plant products.

"If your plants are anything like your catalog they must be well worth while. The catalog is the most explicit one that I have ever read."

ALLIUM

ALLIUMS are very attractive little bulbous plants, somewhat resembling the *Brodiaea*, but with a closer head of flowers. Perfectly hardy, easily grown, and well adapted to rock gardens or to plant with other small bulbs. Thrive in almost any soil in sunny locations. Cover bulbs two inches.

Except as noted Alliums supplied Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 only.

Acuminatum. An interesting Allium from Southern Oregon. 8 in. stems and heads of purplish red flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Amplectans. 8 to 12 inches high with close heads of whitish flowers. Only of interest to collectors. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Bolanderii. Very slender stems 4 to 7 inches high with a 10 to 50 flowered umbel of dark ruby red flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Brewerii. 4 inch stems, a few broad leaves, and flower of very deep purplish red. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Cernuum True, The Nodding Onion, is a quite distinct and pretty species. It has a rhizome-like root rather than a bulb and quickly makes quite dense colonies with many 6 to 10 in. flowering stems and nodding clusters of little bell-like very soft pink flowers. Likes light shade and moisture. Plant either fall or spring. 8 cts. each; 3 for 20 cts.; 70 cts. per doz.

Cuspidatum from Idaho is one of the prettiest pink species. Quite slender 6 to 8 in. stems. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Dichlamydeum. Compact umbels of deep red-purple flowers on stout 8 inch stems. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Eastern Lake Co. Sp. I cannot identify, but it is one of the prettiest. 4 to 6 inches high, with pink flowers, tinted lavender. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Falcifolium, is 3 inches high, with large umbel of rosy-purple flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Platycaule. Broad leaves, 4 inch stems with large umbels of silvery flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Stenanthum. 6 to 8 inches high with open heads, long bell-shaped white flowers. Pretty. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Unifolium is 6 to 10 inches high, with a handsome umbel of rosy-pink flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Unifolium Deep Rose. This year I discovered a glowing rose colored form of *Unifolium* which I commend very highly. Distinct among *Alliums*. 9 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 80 cts. per dozen.

Vallidum. Unlike the others, this must have moist situation. One of the most beautiful and ranks with the best of bulbous flowers. Abundant grassy foliage. Stems a foot to two feet high, with showy rose-colored flowers. Makes a large clump in time. Each 30 cts.; 3 for 80 cts.; \$3 per doz. Plant either fall or spring.

Thibeticum. See under plants.

Six of one kind sold at dozen rate.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

CALIFORNIA CUSTOMERS NOTE!

California Law requires that Retail Sales Tax be paid on every purchase. Please add 3% to your order, before making remittance, to care for this requirement.



Allium Cernuum (see Page 3)
Brodiaea Bridgesii

Brodiaea Lactea

BRODIAEA

See color plate, page 19, for the beauty of these flowers, and half-tone (above) for their graceful habit.

Brodiaeas have a small bulb producing grassy basal leaves and very slender, but stiff, naked stems bear heads of waxy flowers of great beauty and lasting qualities. All are pretty. They grow exactly like *Calochortus* and their culture is the same as for that bulb. They are very hardy and very easy to grow. In California, they are easily naturalized in almost any soil. Plant them 2 inches deep and leave them alone. They are especially happy in the light shade of deciduous trees, in crevices in rocks, or in rough gritty soils.

Reports from many Eastern points indicate that Brodiaeas are perfectly hardy. Mr. Stephen Hamblin of Harvard Botanic Gardens lists *Capitata*, *Lactea*, and *Laxa* as being absolutely hardy and long-lived. As these do not differ in habits from a number of others, I would extend his remark to include all.

Brodiaeas can be shipped from September to December 1.

Culture. As for *Calochortus*, see page 7.

Time of Flowering. *B. Capitata* is one of the earliest spring flowers, coming here in March. Other species flower in April and May while *Californica*, *Grandiflora* and *Purdyi* flower into July.

Bridgesii. See No. 3 in color plate. It is like *B. Laxa*, but with flowers widely spreading and a very fine reddish-violet color. Makes a large umbel, at its best with as many as 50 flowers. Each 6 cts.; 60 cts. per doz.

Californica is one of the two commonly called **Harvest Brodiaea**. It is the largest and tallest of all Brodiaeas. From 1 to 2 feet high, with stout stems crowned with an umbel of 8 to 12 flowers. The color is deep blue, tinted lilac-rose. Very late and most lasting. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Candida. Rather like *B. Laxa*, No. 2 in colorplate, with very fine, delicate lilac flowers, each pedicel bent to make the flowers face one way. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Capitata is called **California Hyacinth** and has slender stems 6 to 12 inches high, capped with a close cluster of violet-blue flowers. See color plate. 4 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.

Coccinea or **Floral Firecracker.** The color plate on page 19 gives its wonderfully vivid coloring. The slender stems rise a foot to two feet high and a group mingled with ferns or like foliage plants is most effective. They prefer a loose, gritty soil. Fine bulbs, 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. Extra large bulbs, 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Crocea. Grows 6 to 9 inches high and the clear yellow flowers are very pretty. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Douglassii has slender stem and close umbel with handsome porcelain-blue flowers. Very large bulbs, 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Eastwoodii has umbels like *B. laxa*, with like flowers of pure white. In the wild found in gravelly stream beds where it is wet until after flowering. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Grandiflora, another **Harvest Brodiaea**, has an umbel of a few large, glossy, purple flowers of much beauty and great lasting qualities. Naturalizes easily in any clay soil, especially if moist. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Hendersonii, with stems 8 to 12 inches high and yellow flowers, conspicuously banded purple. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.

Ixioides splendens is popularly known as **Golden Star**. See color plate. Very handsome often with very many flowers. The finest yellow Brodiaea. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Lactea. See picture, page 4, and No. 8 in color plate. The flowers are cupped and milky white with green mid-vein. Forces easily and most lasting. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Laxa. See colored plate, No. 1. 1 to 2 feet high, with very many fine blue flowers. One of California's finest blue flowers. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Laxa, "Blue King", has deep, almost indigo blue flowers. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.

Purdyi is low growing, say 6 inches high. The color is reddish lilac and the flower is broadly spreading with tips of petals recurved. Very pretty. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Stellaris. Low growing with starry blue flowers with contrasting white centers. A real rock garden bulb. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Volubilis, the **Twining Hyacinth**, is most interesting of all. The flowering stem begins to climb at once, and may grow up on other plants or bushes to 3 or 4 feet. Flowers are pink and very lasting. See colored plate No. 7. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Mixed Brodiaeas, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100.

Brodiaea Collection. 100 bulbs, 5 varieties, my selection, \$3.50; 50 bulbs, \$2.

Brodiaeas per 100. Vars. priced at 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100; at 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; at 70 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; at \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

CHLOROGALUM

CHLOROGALUM pomeridianum, the **Indian Soap Root**, is one of the most distinctive of Californian bulbs. The bulb produces large, sword-shaped basal leaves and throw up a many-branched stem 3 to 5 feet high on which are very many small white flowers opening in the afternoon. 12 cts. each; 3 for 30 cts.; \$1 per doz.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

BRODIAEAS. I feel that these lovely and easily grown bulbs should be more planted and appreciated. Pictures do not do justice to them, but they are very charming, very easy, and as cut flowers, wonderfully lasting.

New Zealand, Jan. 1935: "You will be pleased to know that, thanks to your care, not only in packing but in catching a mail boat, the plants arrived in perfect condition without a single loss. The *Lewisia*s already look healthy and green and are growing. The *Cyripedium*s are in growth and are well out of the ground."

DODECATHEON

DODECATHEONS or **Shooting Stars**, also called **Wild Cyclamens** and **Cowslips**, are among the finest of early flowering plants throughout the West, and are also among the high Alpines of the West. All alike form close rosettes of broad leaves, from which naked stems arise with umbels of Cyclamen-like flowers. They die down by early summer. The dry roots should be planted quite shallow, and 1½ to 2 inches depth is enough. A colony in a pocket of the rock garden is a joy. Except *D. Meadia*, earliest of spring flowers.

Clevelandii is, I think, the prettiest of this pretty genus. The stems are as much as a foot high, with white to soft pink flowers beautifully zoned. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Hendersonii, a Californian, has proved hardy in the East. It forms a rosette of handsome leaves and in earliest spring has slender stems with umbels of rose flowers. Handsome and fragrant. Dies to the ground later. Nice clumps, **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.** Ripe roots, fall planting only.

Meadia. I flowered a beautiful form of this, the Eastern *Shooting Star* with which all fell in love. About 1 foot high, with broad basal leaves and rose colored flowers, cream at center and with reddish stamens. It likes a moist well drained soil and a rich loam suits it. Flowers in May or June. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

Patulum is a dwarf *Shooting Star* of great beauty and it is a gem for the rock garden. Foliage very low, stems 6 to 8 in. with quite large flowers for the genus and white, beautifully tinted lavender. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

CAMASSIAS

Whether on the Pacific Coast, in the East, or in Europe, there are few bulbous plants which meet climatic or soil conditions better, or give a more attractive bloom. They are hardy without protection, and thrive either under ordinary garden conditions or when naturalized in open moist woods, or on the sides of ponds or streams, or in not too dense a grassy growth. In the West they thrive where they are submerged all winter. All Eastern and European customers praise them highly. It is better to plant them not over 4 inches apart in masses of twelve to hundreds. Plant from October to January in any fair soil, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Water liberally when growing and in flower, but it does not matter whether they are dried off afterward or not. The foliage is excellent. Not necessary to lift when done flowering. They can be left alone for years.

Leichtlinii may grow to 4 feet in height and have as many as a hundred flowers. The petals are even and form a perfect star-shaped flower as much as an inch and a half across. The flowers appear in long succession. Reports from delighted customers everywhere justify us in most thoroughly recommending all *Camassias* for common garden culture. There are two fine colors.

Leichtlinii Blue. The colors in those I now have range from lavender blue to aconite-blue. Very fine bulbs, **8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6 per 100.** Immense bulbs for show effects, **12 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.; \$9 per 100.**

Leichtlinii Cream to White. Fine bulbs, **8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.** Note: The white form flowers 2 to 3 weeks later than the blue.

Quamash is the right name for the species I have long listed as *Esculenta*. *Esculenta* is a plant of the Mississippi Valley. *Quamash* is a royal blue. Rich in color, and grows as high as 2 feet in the best soils. Showy in masses. A wonderful value at my prices: **5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100.** Flowering bulbs to naturalize, **\$15 per 1000**, not delivered.

Camassias are ready from September to December 1. Best planted in late September and early October.

ZYGADENUS

ZYGADENUS Fremontii, called **False Camass**, is related to the *Camassias*, with the same attractive basal leaves; with stout erect stems bearing a raceme of many yellow flowers an inch across and of real beauty. Hardy anywhere. It is very early flowering, and like the *Camassias*, adapts itself to any sunny spot with loamy soil. **10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.**

Greencastle, Penna.: "The flowers I received from you last spring were packed so well that they arrived in better condition than some of same kinds from New Jersey."

CALOCHORTUS

These are lovely bulbous plants, which are best described under the separate groups. See page 3 as to hardiness in the East.

Calochortus will be shipped Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 only.

Section I. GLOBE TULIPS

Words convey only a faint idea of these flowers. Their form is similar, but there is a great difference in color. All are exquisite in tints and the perfection of grace in form. The plants are rather tall and slender, with leaf-wrapped stems of odd shape. They are natives of woodlands, delighting in loose soil and liking leaf-mold and light shades. At the same time, most of them will do well in heavy soils, and are fine subjects to naturalize among rocks or in shaded woods. In the East, as well as the West, they succeed very well if given the care suggested in cultural directions.

Flowering Time of Globe Tulips is late March to early May, according to locality.

Albus, Fairy Lantern, is well represented by the halftone on page 5, but the flower is longer, opening a little at the tip and pure white. I had thousands flowering here this spring, each with many branched stems bearing large numbers of flowers. **Each 5 cts.; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.**

Albus, The Pearl, has the graceful habit of *Albus*. The well rounded flower is pearly-white with brownish tints. **7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.**

Albus, Pink Pearl. This is a variety of *The Pearl*, having lovely, deep rose flowers. **10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.**

Amabilis, up to 15 in. high and rich yellow. See color plate, page 22, and cut, page 9. **5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.**

Amoenus. Eight inches high, stems slender and reclining, like *Albus*, but a soft rose-pink. Simply exquisite. **7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.**

Amoenus Major. I discovered in 1932 a giant form of this lovely species with upright, many branched stems and many plants 24 inches high. The flowers have all of the delicate beauty of the type form. Rose-pink. **Each 10 cts.; \$1 per doz.**



Camassia Leichtlinii

The above prices are postpaid to your door.



Calochortus Maweanus Major

Calochortus Albus

Calochortus Amabilis

Section II. STAR TULIPS; CAT'S-EARS

Slender woodland plants well shown in picture above. Fine for naturalization in rock work and woodland. Culture: See pages 7 and 8.

Flowering Time of Star Tulips. March-April, according to locality.

Benthamii. 3 to 8 inches high, with bright yellow flowers, often marked black at base. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Maweanus Major. See halftone above. Larger than last and white with soft lavender hairs, thick on inner surface. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Maweanus Purpurascens. Flowers of deep violet purple. Same price.

Maweanus Roseus. More slender and a soft lilac-pink. Same

Lilacinus is not a woodland plant, but grows in meadows which are wet in winter and very moist until after the flowering season. The plant grows to 8 inches with many very fine lilac flowers which open full, and fragrant and handsome. Of easy culture either here or in the East and quite hardy. Any garden soil, preferably a sandy loam. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Globe and Star Tulips, 100 bulbs, 25 each of 4 species, my selection for \$3.50. Half collection, \$2.00.

Globe Tulips only mixed, Star Tulips only mixed, or Globe and Star Tulips mixed. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Section III. TRUE MARIPOSA, or BUTTERFLY TULIPS

Until one has seen a good collection of these plants, he has no idea how much Nature can do in the variation of one flower. All Mariposas are simply forms of *Calochortus venustus*, yet there are six well-marked strains, all with the slender grace of stem belonging to the species.

Cup-shaped flowers, one to many on a stem, wonderfully marked with eyes and dots and pencilings in rich colors, are characteristics. Yet each strain carries out the plan on a color scheme of its own, and then can be compared only with the orchids in wonderful variability of beauty.

"Mariposa" is the Spanish word for **Butterfly**, applied to these Tulips by the early Spanish settler because the eyes and markings on the flower are so like those on a butterfly's wings. It is a musical word bearing a touch of romance and we would not like to give it up for its English equivalent.

Time of flowering of Mariposa Tulips. In Calif., May to June. In the East, not more than two weeks later.

Superbus is the glorious **Sherlock Strain**. Tall growing and much branched; very large flowers, white inside with a vivid maroon eye surrounded by beautiful pencilings, the outside of flower lavender. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Venustus Citrinus. A most satisfactory hardy species with deep rich yellow flowers with a black eye. Most excellent. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4 per 100.

Venustus El Dorado. The plants of this strain grow from 1 to 2 feet high and branch. The flowers are simply marvelous in their variety of colors and markings. Scarcely two are alike; in a mixed lot they may vary through white, lilac to purple and again through shades of pink to deep claret-red. No plant subjected to the hybridizer's art shows wider or more beautiful variations. In any mixture whites, more or less eyed, predominate. There is no better investment for the flower-lover than a quantity of these bulbs. They thrive best in a rather porous soil, either sandy or gritty, and will grow either in sun or light shade. Flowers are 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Mixed colors at 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4 per 100.

Venustus El Dorado Selected Shades. I have selected in this beautiful strain, lovely shades of pink, rose, red, wine and purple which I offer to you in a glorious mixture at 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Venustus Oculatus, like *Citrinus*, but wonderfully varied in whites and creams, more or less tinted purple, and with very rich eyes. I have had the flowers 4 inches across. The plant is a good grower, and the flowers are most satisfactory. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4 per 100.

Venustus oculatus "Vivid" is an exceptionally hardy strain with color extremely variable but all suffused with purple, the outside of the cup a deep purple while the inner cup is beautifully margined or suffused with rich shades from lilac to deep purple and the eye is surrounded with a creamy yellow halo. The all purple ones are most striking. In a dozen no two alike. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.

Venustus Purpurascens resembles *Vesta* in habit. This is a superb strain with the fine growing qualities of *Vesta*, and with fine flowers lilac to purple, darker on the outside. 7 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

Vesta likes full sun and will grow best in heavy soils. It is a species of my own, found on heavy clay soils, is the best grower of all *Calochortus*, and will succeed in almost any ordinary soil. It is a most superb thing, with great 3 to 5-inch flowers, borne on long, separate branches; very numerous. The color is white, flushed with lilac or rosy purple, red at center, and purple on backs of petals. I think this the best of all *Calochortus*. Reports from European growers put it in the first rank. I have very large bulbs at 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100. Good bulbs, 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Vesta Rose Shades. A special strain of this marvelous species in shades of pink to deep rose. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

MARIPOSA TULIPS IN MIXTURE. A mixture of fine Mariposa Tulips for 50 cts. per doz. and \$3.50 per 100.

MARIPOSA TULIP COLLECTIONS. I put up collections of four species, 25 bulbs each, 100 in all, named, for \$4, and will supply a half collection for \$2.25.

CALOCHORTUS. All types, Mixed. 40 cts. per doz.; \$3 for 100.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

OTHER MARIPOSA TULIPS

There are on the Pacific Coast of North America, from British Columbia to far down in Old Mexico, a wonderful series of other Mariposa Tulips. They must be seen in order to realize the superb variations. At this time I can offer only the following fine species. They flower from May to late June:

Clavatus. The largest flowered and the stoutest stemmed of all Mariposa Tulips. The blooms, which are shaped like a bowl, are often over 4 inches across, of a deep yellow, and the lower half covered by stiff yellow hairs. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Clavatus "Golden Bowl". A marvelous and most hardy form from higher altitudes, the flowers very large open bowls of deep gold. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Howellii grows about 8 inches high, bearing large white flowers with green hairs on the lower, inner portion; a wonderfully beautiful flower. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Kennedyii, the **Desert Mariposa**, is found from Mojave Desert in California to the very arid regions of Arizona. In Arizona it is a rich yellow, while in California it is the most dazzling vermilion. I doubt if there is a more vividly colored flower in the world than the latter. Mixed only, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Leichtlinii grows in rock masses in the High Sierras and usually not over 6 inches high, with smoky white flowers with vivid spots of almost black. Most splendid for the Rock Garden and hardy anywhere. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.

Macrocarpus is of the sagebrush regions of the Great Basin. The stem is stiff, with exquisite lavender flowers of large size, tinted green on the reverse. 12 cts. each; \$1.25 doz.

Plummerae is a wonderfully beautiful flower of a shade of lavender, with long, silky hairs covering the interior. A large sort with flowers up to 5 inches across. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Splendens rubra. This superb Mariposa Tulip has large flowers of a satiny pinkish lilac borne on 2 to 3 ft. much branched stems. Far finer than the type *C. Splendens* and one of the handsomest of all. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

NITIDUS-LYALLII GROUP

Beginning at the N. E. corner of California in the Great Basin and extending into Canada and Montana is a most interesting group of Mariposa Tulips that have little resemblance to the Mariposa Tulip proper. They grow in sun in grassy meadows and in a cold region. All have a single ovate-lanceolate basal leaf and a slender stem.

Apiculatus is most distinct. The stem is slender but stiffly erect and bears an erect cup of yellow filled with fine hairs and about an inch across. Very rare. 12 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.

Erycarpus has a single broad basal leaf and a slender stem 6 to 9 inches high, with an umbel of large white or lavender on white ground flowers. In center of each petal there is a large blotch of purple. Very showy and very hardy. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.

Lyallii is still another play in the same theme. Stem is erect with a small white cup, beautifully barred within with purple. Rare and offered for the first time (1934). 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Nitidus. This, too, is from 12 to 15 in. tall with a large, lovely lavender tinted flower, but without spot. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE

By L. H. Bailey.

My set of this cyclopedia has been worth thousands of dollars to me. If I could have no other gardening books I would have this. Of incalculable value to the amateur, for information it gives will save many times its cost through the years. I am happy to announce that the publishers will issue a new popular edition about October 22. The present edition sells for \$25. The new popular set will be similar to the present edition, page for page, will contain absolutely all the material, all illustrations, even the color plates, and will be beautifully and substantially bound. The price is \$15.00, express prepaid. (Delivery after publication date.)

OTHER BOOKS. I can supply all standard books. List on application.



MARIPOSA TULIPS

1. Citrinus. 2. Vesta. 3. El Dorado. 4. El Dorado. 5. Oculatus. 6. Clavatus.

Rozelle Park, N. Y.: "You will doubtless be pleased to learn that the last lot of bulbs arrived on time and all did quite well. The purple Washingtonianum Lily had about a dozen flowers, and the Fairy Lanterns all did well."

CULTURE OF CALOCHORTUS AND BRODIAEAS IN CALIFORNIA

Drainage must be perfect. If not naturally so, raise the bed 3 inches and give a slight slope.

Soil. May be any friable loam, whether clay or sandy. Several species are native to adobe soils and none of them resent adobe if well drained. Use no manure.

Situation. All should have full sun in the cooler sections, but in the warmer interior valleys give the Globe and Star tulips light shade.

Distance and Depth to Plant. 2 in. apart gives room for development and a cover of 2½ in. is sufficient.

Time to Plant. As soon after Oct. 1 as possible, and not later than Dec. 15.

Water. During our winter and early spring the rains are sufficient, but if the late spring is dry, keep the ground barely moist after April 1, and water liberally when the buds show for bloom.

Care after Flowering. If bulbs can be allowed to remain absolutely dry after flowering, leave in ground. Otherwise, it is best to dig and store dry until fall. If only a dozen or two are to be planted use boxes 10 in. deep and these can be set aside after ripe without disturbing.

Gophers. Gophers are fond of Calochortus and get away with too many in the garden. Either plant in screen bottom beds or trap vigilantly.

Culture for East: See next page.

EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Calochortus will endure the coldest weather in the Eastern United States but suffer from premature thawing following freezing. Brodiaeas are not so affected.

In the Open Ground. The directions above apply for the East, except: Better always raise bed to insure drainage and add one-third grit to any friable loam to better insure drainage.

Plant by Nov. 15 or at least before freezing and just as freezing starts give a cover of marsh hay or leaf of 3 to 4 in. Cover should be removed promptly in spring as tender shoots cannot push through.

One customer, eminently successful with Calochortus and Brodiaeas, holds his bulbs to be planted just as ground starts to freeze. No mulch is used and in this way the bulbs do not start roots in fall, pushing leaves up into a mulch, but start naturally as ground warms in the spring and the sturdy leaf growth is uninjured by any spring frosts.

Digging and Storing. Calochortus and Brodiaea bulbs are injured by summer rains after they have ripened. As soon as ripe, dig, air in shade, and store in a dry place in paper bags without packing material.

(2) **In Cold Frames.** With any ordinary care, all Calochortus can be grown splendidly in cold frames. They should be treated exactly as for open beds, except the soil will be better with some leaf mold. Do not coddle, but simply protect from freezing and thawing. After ripening, keep the sashes on all summer so that they will stay dry. I have glowing reports from customers who have grown them this way.

(3) **In Pots.** While they cannot be forced much, they can be grown in pots fairly well as follows: Use a sandy or loamy soil, with good drainage. Plant 1½ to 2 inches apart, which will give 6 to 12 to a 6-inch pot. Moisten the soil and put the pot in a dark place, a cellar preferred, for about six weeks, to let them root. Then bring into a warm, sunny place and water moderately. After flowering, let them ripen well and then dry off and leave perfectly dry until fall.

Note: The First group, Globe Tulip, and the Second group, Star Tulips, are all perfectly hardy in the East and are well adapted to pockets in the rock garden where they would be assured of good drainage that most of them require.

The Mariposa Tulips often give fine results in the open, while at other times they fail, very often this being due to poor drainage and wet conditions. The best species to use in the East are Venustus citrinus, Venustus oculatus, Vesta, Nitidus, Eurocarpus, Lyallii and Apiculatus, as these stand much more moisture and are practically immune to lily leaf rot which might affect the others.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS

(Erythroniums)

The charm of these enchanting woodland plants is so well shown in color (see plate, page 2) that words seem futile. Had they no other beauty than that of the richly mottled leaves they would be well worth a place in the shady corner. The flowers are entrancingly beautiful, and, in these Western species, often 3 to 5 inches across, with stems as much as 18 inches high, although oftener 4 to 6 inches. The colors are in delicate tints of white, pink, cream, lavender, bright yellow and even deepest rose.

They are hardy in the coldest parts of the United States, and while they are at their best in a loose, gritty soil, rich in very old leaf mold, they also thrive in the greatest variety of clays, grits and rock soils. In woodlands, in shaded corners, or in crevices in rockwork in shade, is the place to naturalize. Plant in numbers sufficient to carpet the ground.

Culture. I keep the bulbs in a cool place and in barely moist soil. When you receive them, plant at once in moist soil. When the bulbs are out of the ground, they soon suffer from overdrying. Any loamy or gritty soil will do and light shade is preferable. In planting, set the bulb upright, with 2 to 3 inches of soil covering the tip; 2 inches apart will give room enough.

Potting. One of the most experienced Chicago growers made a test of potting for me and writes: "We had the Erythroniums in flower the first of February without any forcing except a temperature of 45 to 50. Californicum and Hartweggii were the best." I would say that one could rely on these and all of the varieties of Californicum as well. Handle same as Hyacinths.

Dog's-Tooth Violets can be grown in pots or cold frames to good advantage. For potting, Hartweggii is best. Customers of mine in Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio, or Delaware, as well as at Pacific Coast points, have had great pleasure from colonies of my Erythroniums planted in woods or other lightly shaded locations.

For naturalizing, the bulbs offered on page 9 are excellent. Seventy per cent of them will flower the first year.

Endless letters from pleased customers tell of success with Erythroniums from Montreal to Washington, D. C., and from Maine to Minnesota. That they are perfectly hardy, thrive with no special care, and stay for years is certain, and especially in all of the country north of California and east of the Rockies.

All of the Eastern species exhaust themselves by the production of endless offsets, which fairly fill the ground, while there are comparatively few flowering stems in a colony. The Western species, with one exception, have no offsets, but reproduce from seeds only, and a very large percentage of the bulbs flower the first and every year. Often there is a 100 per cent bloom. Even small bulbs flower.

Delivery September to December 1. All bulbs are packed against a journey of two months. Plant at once upon receipt in soil that is at least barely moist. If any delay, store in a cool place.

Flowering Season of Erythroniums: All are among the earliest flowers. Hartweggii is notably early, the Revolutum group latest. The entire season is over a month, which is here from February to April 15. In the East I would say from April 1 on.

Note to those in hotter sections of the Southern States and warmer localities in California: I have never recommended Erythroniums for your regions. If you must try them, plant in the very coolest, deeply shaded situations that you have and never allow soil to completely dry out during summer.

FIRST GROUP

Californicum has large cream-colored flowers. Leaves richly mottled. Easy to grow, and a large colony is a beautiful sight. Large bulbs, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Californicum Bicolor, as its name signifies, has two vividly contrasting colors. The outer half of the petals is pure white, the inner bright chrome yellow, while the stamens are a rich gold. All Erythroniums have a faint fragrance, but "Bicolor" has a pronounced and delicious fragrance, enough so that from a few sprays the fragrance is noted across a room and from a bed in the open instantly catches one's attention. It is an exceptionally good grower. Altogether one of the very best of all. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Californicum "White Beauty". Lovely, large flowers, white, faintly tinged with cream; usually beautifully zoned with maroon at base. A high authority in Europe considers this the finest of all Erythroniums. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Citrinum is rather more erect in habit, with flowers almost pure white with strongly contrasting deep citron on lower third. One of the loveliest of all. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. doz.

Grandiflorum robustum is a superb species with flowers of the brightest buttercup yellow. The leaves have no mottling—just plain green. It always attracts attention. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4 per 100.

Hartweggii is as pretty as Californicum, with more yellow in the flower, and each flower on a separate stalk. Very early and stands much heat. Good for pots. Large bulbs, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Hendersonii. Like Californicum, but the flowers are a lovely light purple, with centers a deep maroon, almost black. Most striking. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Howellii is related to Citrinum, creamy with a yellow tint, but soon turns pink. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Purdyi has flowers borne like Hartweggii, but cream colored, with a very delicate light lemon center. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Purpurascens. The lovely flowers open creamy-yellow, suffused purple and turn purple as they age. A high altitude species adapted to the East and North only. 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.; \$4 per 100.

Tuolumnensis is quite new to both the garden and science. Large leaves, not mottled, and golden yellow flowers. The bulbs are very large and by off-setting form large clumps. Not too free flowering, but very distinct. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

Raleigh, N. C. (1932): "Had some butterfly tulips from you several years ago and they have proven very satisfactory."

REVOLUTUM, DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS

The stems are long, the flowers large and exquisitely tinted, often single, never more than four to the stem, and the leaves are mottled in white and green. While the plants thrive in garden loam, they do well in heavy soils which are quite wet in winter. See color plate, page 2.

Revolutum. A most lovely strain, the very large flowers in delicate blending shades of white, tinted lavender; deep lavender-pink; pink; hardly two alike and all most enchanting. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Pink Beauty is a deep lavender pink and most beautiful. It has all the vigor of *Revolutum*. No *Erythronium* excels it. 12 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Rose Beauty is like *Pink Beauty*, but a deep rose pink. Very striking. Flowers at least three weeks earlier than *Pink Beauty*. Each 10 cts.; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Johnsonii is perhaps the most lovely of all *Erythroniums*. With the stout habit of this group, it has exquisite rose-pink flowers. From the coastal region of Oregon. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Purdy's White is a pure white, rather than a lavender white. It is very richly marked at the base and has an unusually stout stem and large bold flower. An Eastern *Erythronium* lover writes that it was the most admired of all in her collection. 12 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Praecox is an early blooming unusually fine variety. The leaves are mottled in browns, the flowers are large and of a very fine rich-cream color, richly banded maroon. One of the finest of all. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Watsonii is also known as *Giganteum*, but is hardly of this class. It has white flowers, beautifully zoned at base with brown. 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

MIXTURES AND COLLECTIONS OF ERYTHRONIUMS

A Fine Mixture from those of the first group will be supplied at 40 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

A Fine Mixture of the *Revolutum* group will be sent at \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

First Group, Splendid Collection of 20 bulbs each of five species (100 bulbs), named, for \$3.50. Half collection for \$2.00.

Collection of *Revolutum* Varieties. 100 bulbs, 20 each, 5 sorts, for \$7.50; half collection for \$4.00.

Collections and mixtures are made from first size bulbs.

NAMED ERYTHRONIUMS FOR NATURALIZATION

We offer a smaller size of *Erythroniums* for naturalizing. Experience in our garden shows that up to 70 per cent will flower the first year. Unusual value.

	100	1000	5000
Californicum. Cream	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$37.50
Californicum Bicolor. White and gold...	2.00	15.00	62.50
Citrinum. Cream and lemon.....	2.00	15.00	62.50
Grandiflorum type. Buttercup yellow....	3.00	20.00	80.00
Hartweggii. Early. Creamy.....	2.00	15.00	62.50
Hendersonii. Lavender	2.00	15.00	62.50
Johnsonii. Rose-pink	6.00		

A little money spent on Wild Flower Seeds and a very little care will make beauty spots of your old corners. See list, page 38.

A GROUND COVERING FOR ERYTHRONIUM BEDS

TRIENTALIS makes a most delightful covering for these beautiful bulbs. At the top of 4 to 6 in. stems is a circle of very pretty bright green leaves, and on naked stems rising 1 to 2 in. above the leaves are many delightful little soft pink flowers which come after the *Erythroniums* have flowered, and last several weeks. The fine green foliage persists throughout the summer and makes a fine ground covering after the *Erythroniums* have died down. *Trientalis* is hardy anywhere. Plant alternately with the *Erythroniums* and at same depth. May also be used with *Fritillarias* and any other little bulbous plants in shade. 40 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 for 50; \$2 per 100.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.



FRTILLARIAS

1. Lanceolata. 2. Recurva. 3. Agrestis. 4. Pudica. 5. Phaeanthera.

FRTILLARIAS

See color plate, front cover, where the beautiful tintings and markings are pictured so much more vividly than words can describe them.

FRTILLARIAS are bulbous plants of the west. The stems are leafy and most graceful, with pendent bell-like flowers. One species found in Southern California is called **Mission Bells**, while in other places local species are called **Red Bells**, **Yellow Bells**, or **Brown or Chocolate Lilies**, a name quite justifiable, as *Fritillarias* so closely approach true lilies in character that some species have been confused with them.

There are three groups of these fine plants on the Pacific Coast.

1st Group. These have slender stems with the leaves in circles very much like many lilies. Many flowers are bell-shaped and nodding, borne in graceful racemes. The bulbs are round, flat disks covered with rice-like grains. These grains are little offsets and will grow if planted. When a bulb is dug they usually fall off and replant the bed.

Recurva is often called **Red Bell** and **Lanceolata** is often called **Mission Bells**. The name **Mission Bells**, however, rightly belongs to *biflora*, a species related to Group 2.

These species are woodland plants, perfectly hardy and like a porous, well-drained soil fairly rich in leaf mold.

See page 10 for list of *Fritillaria* species.

FRITILLARIA SPECIES

GROUP 1

Lanceolata is from 1½ to 3 ft. high, with a few to many flowers. They are green and brown, mottled prettily. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100. See picture, page 9.

Lanceolata Gracilis. A slender sort 12 to 18 inches high, with a flower which in some lights appears to be black while in others it seems to be deep purple-brown. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Recurva much resembles a lily and is the finest of the world's Fritillarias. 1½ to 3 ft. in height with stout stems nodding at top. The strongly recurved flowers are orange scarlet, the throat flecked with yellow. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100. See color plate.

GROUP 2

The members of this group, instead of being woodland plants, are found in full sun in loam or clay soils. The leaves are few, crowded toward the base. Stems are up to 10 inches high and bear one to five flowers which are broad, open bells. We find that they do best in full sun in any well drained loam.

Agrestis. Low growing with neat, greenish-yellow bells. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz. See cut, page 9.

Glauca. Related to *Pluriflora*, grows to less than 10 in. Foliage is a very blue green while the flowers are broad bells of purple, marked with greenish-yellow. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Liliacea. 6 to 10 inches high, with several large open bells. The color is a waxy white, beautiful tinted pale green. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Pluriflora grows 6 to 12 in. high, leafy at base with many very beautiful large open bells of a lovely deep rose. Next to *F. recurva*, our most beautiful Fritillaria. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Purdyii in this original form, was discovered and named 30 years ago, its locality lost and I am now able to offer for the first time. It is 4 to 9 inches tall with one to seven lovely large bells, waxy white, flecked scarlet. Unusually fine and very rare. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Purdyii Varied. Is the lovely form I have been offering in which the color is much varied in shades of brown and purplish tint. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

GROUP 3

There is but one member of this group, *F. Pudica*. They like full sun, perfect drainage and a light, loose soil; either sandy or gritty.

Pudica. From 4 to 6 in. high, with rather large basal leaves and erect stems, bearing 3 to 6 nodding bells 1¼ to 1½ in. long and pure gold in color. Absolutely hardy and a gem for the rock garden. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz. Cut, page 9.

Very Large Bulbs of any of These at Double Price

Fritillarias have an odd habit of having two entirely different sorts of leaves. If they do not flower they have a single, very large leaf; if they do, they do not have this leaf at all, but circles of leaves around the flowering stem. They are not steady bloomers, but are apt to rest the year after flowering. It is my endeavor to send only flowering bulbs, but there is no way in which I can be sure to do so.

LEUCOCRINUM

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. "Sand Lily". A lovely hardy plant of the lily family with tufts of grassy leaves above which arise several slender stems 4 to 6 inches high, each carrying a single pure white, fragrant lily-like flower. Cult.: Sun; sandy soil, with good drainage. Plant dormant roots in fall. Plant shallow. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.

CALIFORNIA LILIES

In number and beauty of its Lilies, California ranks next to Japan.

Note: *Magnificum* and *Bloomerianum* are stem rooting and flower the first year. Others of the *Humboldtii* group and the *Washingtonianum* group may or may not flower the first year, but in any case require to become established before blooming freely and then produce wonderful blooms year after year. The Bog Lilies usually bloom the first year.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES

HUMBOLDTII. A grand Lily, growing as tall as 10 feet, but usually 4 to 5 feet high, with very stout stem and many large orange-red flowers, spotted with small maroon spots. This species does well in the adobe soils prevailing about San Francisco Bay. Immense bulbs 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25. Good, 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

MAGNIFICUM. A good species, differing from preceding in having darker foliage, and in the spots on the flowers, each surrounded by a circle of crimson. Splendid growing and flowering qualities. It is sure to flower the first year after planting, and is a splendid grower. None better. First size, 75 cts. each; 3 for \$2. Fine flowering bulbs, 60 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50.

BLOOMERIANUM. Like the preceding in color and flowering qualities, but with a very small bulb and small stem. Very pretty. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

BOLANDERI. One of the rarest of Lilies; 1 to 3 feet high, slender, with bell-shaped, deep crimson-red flowers, dotted purple. Very strong garden grown bulbs. 90 cts. each; 3 for \$2.50; \$9 per doz. See cut, page 11.

COLUMBIANUM. Like a miniature *Humboldtii*. Bright golden yellow, spotted maroon, 2½ to 3 feet. Good, 30 cts. each; \$3 per doz. Very large, 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM AND NEAR SPECIES

WASHINGTONIAUM PURPUREUM. The celebrated Mount Hood Lily of the Northwest. From 3 to 5 and often to 7 feet high with stout stems and many leaves in whorls and often with 25 flowers to a stem. The flowers are broad open trumpets opening pure white and often changing to deep wine color and are most spicily fragrant. A wonderful lily that has brought fine reports from all parts of the East where happily situated and proper care as to soil has been given. Very fine garden grown bulbs: Large size, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25; second size, 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00. See cut, page 11.

WASHINGTONIAUM MINOR is the true Shasta Lily. With a small bulb and a slender stem 3 to 4 feet high, it has pure white flowers faintly flecked purple and most fragrant. A delightful Lily greatly admired by tourists who see it in its native haunt. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25. Good, 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

RUBESCENS (The Redwood or Chemise Lily). A beautiful and very distinct kind, having tall, slender stalks and exquisitely fragrant flowers of a tubular shape. In opening, they are white dotted purple, but soon change to deeper purple, and all colors between white and purple will be seen on one stem. To succeed with this, drainage must be perfect. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1. Very large, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

KELLOGGII is one of the most distinct as well as one of the rarest and most beautiful of the world's lilies. Except that the bulb and stem resemble that of the foregoing sorts it is entirely different. The petals are closely revolute (see picture, page 11) and the color is a delicate pink, lighter at the center, finely dotted maroon. It has a most spicy, distinct fragrance. A well grown plant will be 2 to 4 feet tall with from six to ten flowers, while very fine specimens grow six feet high with thirty or more blossoms. Very large bulbs, \$1 each. Fine flowering bulbs, 75 cts. each; 3 for \$2.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

CULTURE OF GROUP I.

Situation of the Lily Bed. They should be planted where they are sheltered from harsh winds. The light, high shade of deciduous trees a part of the day is desirable but a dense shade is not. Do not plant with Rhododendrons as they require more humus and moisture than these lilies like. It is not wise to plant amongst shrubs or tall perennials although their shade and protection at a little distance is desirable. I have very fine results with the Humboldtii group in full sun where temperatures of 100 degrees is not unusual. The same is true for the Washingtonianum group except that they like a little cooler situation and rather more shade.

Drainage. This must be perfect. If ground is heavy and clammy, under-drainage should be given, and the soil made lighter and looser by the addition of sand or grit.

Soils. A fairly good loam, even if a little heavy, is best. Little humus is needed and any great amount decidedly detrimental. Well rotted manure well under, but not touching the bulbs, has been used to advantage.

Planting. They should be planted so that the top of the bulb is not less than 6 inches from the surface; about each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand which will carry away excessive moisture and prevent fungus attacks.

Watering. Lilies should not be kept water-soaked, but should have a moist surface during the growing season. Keep rather dry after they have flowered.

Never move a Lily bulb unless absolutely necessary.

GROUP II—LARGE FLOWERED BOG LILIES

OCCIDENTALE is about the rarest of lilies. I discovered it years ago but for a long period it was lost. I am glad to say I now have found it again. It is between *Maritimum* and *Pardalinum*. Foliage is deep green and the medium sized flowers are blood red, with a few maroon dots on inner third and a beautifully contrasting green center. Likes peaty soil and moist situation. \$1 each; 3 for \$2.50.

PARDALINUM is one of the very best of all Lilies for both beauty and ease of culture. It is hardy anywhere and thrives under ordinary garden conditions either in the shade or in a cool moist situation in the sun. The rhizome branches and a number of flowering stems increases rapidly until a single rhizome forms a large clump. See color plate, inside back cover. It grows from 5 to 7 ft. with very many flowers. The outer third of the petal is a deep orange scarlet while the inner two-thirds is bright orange, spotted and dotted thickly with purplish maroon spots. Very large bulbs, 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz. Fine bulbs, 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

PARDALINUM "ORANGE GLOW". An entirely new and very distinctive form of this fine species. The plant is tall, sturdy, and very leafy. Very large, fully revolute flowers, soft orange, dotted maroon; some faintly, others with larger dots. There is sometimes a faint touch of red at the tips of petals, but as these are concealed the effect is of orange only. Decidedly fragrant, and the only form of *Pardalinum* having fragrance. Very large bulbs, \$1.50 each; 1st size bulbs, \$1 each.

PARDALINUM Giganteum. This is a variety which has recently been reintroduced and which has been highly recommended by some authorities. Although I myself first sent this Lily out years ago, I have had no recent personal experience with it. Described as tall growing, 6 to 8 ft., giant flowers, outer petals scarlet orange; inner half, bright yellow. Thickly dotted purple brown. Very large bulbs, \$1 each; 3 for \$2.50. Fine bulbs, 60 cts. each; 3 for \$1.40.

PARVIFLORUM (*Pardalinum* var. *minor*) is a very pretty, slender species growing to as much as 6 feet with many blossoms. The petals are revolute like *Pardalinum*, yellow, finely dotted maroon at center, crimson on upper half. Quite fragrant. This is the Tiger Lily of the Mt. Shasta region. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25. See cut. above.

ROEZLII, CRIMSON. Stem slender, leaves crowded, very long and slender. Resembles *Pardalinum* on color plate on front cover. It should be well massed to get the best effect. Each 50 cts.; 3 for \$1.25.

ROEZLII, YELLOW. Similar in form and habit to the *Crimson form*, but the color is a clear reddish orange. A rare Lily; long lost, but reintroduced by me. Each 50 cts.; 3 for \$1.25.



L. Kelloggii. *L. Bolanderii.*
L. Pardalinum Giganteum.

L. Parviflorum.
L. Washingtonianum Purpureum.

SMALL-FLOWERED BOG LILIES

PARVUM. A charming little Lily which, under favorable treatment, grows 5 or 6 feet high, with many small, bell-shaped flowers. It is orange at the center, with crimson tips. From the sub-alpine regions about Lake Tahoe. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per doz.

PARVUM LUTEUM. Similar variety, with clear yellow flowers. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

MARITIMUM, of the bogs of the coastal portion of Mendocino County, Calif., is related to *Parvum*, but with the deepest crimson-colored flowers only lightly dotted in the throat. The foliage, too, is deep green. A very rare Lily. For my first size bulbs, 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25. I have good bulbs at 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

Happiest of Western bulbs in the East are Erythroniums and Camassias. With any care they do well from Montreal to Georgia and are most beautiful and satisfactory.

Stratford, Conn.: "Exhibited your Fairy Lanterns (*Calochortus albus*) at the garden club exhibit in June and they were the hit of the show."

Chevy Chase, Md.: "The Brodiaeas sent my last year were so lovely that I can't resist ordering more."



Trillium sessile increases and becomes more valuable year by year.

CULTURE OF GROUP II.

The second group into which I would divide California Lilies as to culture comprises all of the so-called Bog Lilies. The *Pardalinum* and *Parvum* groups are so classed.

These Lilies grow naturally along the banks of small, living streams, on the borders of lakes and ponds, in deep, alpine meadows, on the borders of or on raised hummocks in bogs. Their bulbs are not so deep as the others, and they are more dependent upon surface moisture. The soil in such places as I have mentioned is always rich in rotten leaves, and usually sandy; sometimes it is peat or pure humus. Low shrubs or tall plants protect surface from heat.

Drainage. The fact that they like moisture does not mean that they like a water-soaked soil. Many failures with Bog Lilies are due to this error. If the roots can go down to moisture, all the better, but don't put the bulb in wet, gummy soil.

Soil. A light, sandy loam, mixed with leaf mold or peat, is the best possible.

Situation. My description of the natural habitat will suggest the best location where large and varied grounds give a choice. On the margin of a pond or brook, planted a foot or so above the water-level in moist, meadow-like expanses in sheltered places, or damp openings in wood are ideal locations. In small grounds, a hydrant can be so arranged as to give a constant drip; the fern corner is good, and the rhododendron bed is perfectly adapted.

RARE HYBRIDS OF CALIFORNIAN LILIES

At the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Station at Bellingham there have been originated by Dr. Griffiths a group of superb hybrids of native lilies. They are crosses of *Humboldtii* and *Pardalinum*, with all the vigor and size of the former coupled with the easy growing qualities of *Pardalinum*. Culture as for Bog Lilies. I have only **SHUKSHAN**, Huge plants up to six feet high crowned with magnificent flowers of cadmium yellow with black dots, each dot circled with red. \$1.50 each.

OTHER SPECIES THAN WEST AMERICAN LILIES

I think that in the State of Washington the best conditions exist of all the world for growing Lily bulbs to perfection.

Foreseeing this, I made my arrangements to have stocks of a number of Lilies grown there for me. The crops of some of these now begin to be available and I can assure the buyer that the quality is superfine and that the bulbs are perfectly clean.

Each year I will be able to add other Washington-grown bulbs to this list.

OTHER SPECIES OF LILIES

Amabile grows 18 to 24 in. high with a revolute flower, scarlet spotted black. A fine and easy lily. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

Candidum is the *St. Joseph's Lily* or *Madonna Lily*, one of the most loved of all Lilies. It grows from 2 to 4 feet in height with from 3 to 20 pure-white flowers, which are very fragrant. The flower gradually spreads from the center, and is large and showy. Any good garden soil in sun. Large, superfine, clean bulbs at 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.; \$3.50 per doz.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

Cernuum. A small lily much like *Tenuifolium* with deep lilac pink flowers spotted wine color and very fragrant. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

Concolor is a little lily about 18 in. high with rich crimson scarlet flowers that face upward. Nice. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

Davuricum is related to *L. elegans*. On a stem from 1 to 2 feet high are borne several very large open cups of orange red, spotted purplish black. A most brilliant subject, which catches the eye of all visitors. Of quite easy culture in a sunny position and with me it is fine both in a gritty but moist soil and in a good loam. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.; \$3.00 per doz.

Henryii. Sometimes called *Yellow Speciosum*, is one of the hardiest and easiest of the Asiatic Lilies. Stem not too stout and needs support. 4 to 9 ft. high. Flowers bright orange. Very fine large bulbs at 50 cts. each; \$1.25 for 3.

Martagon Album. One of the rarest and most beautiful of lilies producing pyramidal spikes of waxy white flowers with recurved petals. Height 4 ft. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

Phillipinense Formosianum, the *Formosa Lily*, has long slender trumpets 5 to 6 in. long with a 2 to 3 ft. stem very leafy with slender grass-like leaves. Fragrant and an easy grower. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.

Regale is one of the finest Lilies for garden use the world affords. Large blooms from stems 1 to 3 feet high. Large trumpet-shaped flowers slightly shaded pink on white ground and with primrose-yellow showing through from the lower side. Very fragrant. In almost any good garden soil results can be had. Here afternoon shade is an advantage, also a light mulch to hold moisture even. Superfine quality at prices so low as to be undreamed of for this magnificent Lily. Immense bulbs 10 to 12 in., 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50. Large bulbs, 7 to 10 in., 35 cts. each; 3 for 90c.

Sulphureum. One of the grand lilies from Burma. From 4 to 8 ft. high, the stems carry very many sulphur yellow flowers, very fragrant, and 8 to 12 in long. Fine bulbs, 75 cts.; 3 for \$2.

Tenuifolium, the Siberian Coral Lily, is slender, not over 18 inches high, and has bright scarlet flowers with revolute petals. A lovely little Lily, doing well in the moist rock garden or the border. Often one finds the statement that this Lily runs out and that small bulbs are preferable. I have had fine small bulbs and superfine bulbs side by side and the large bulbs gave a much superior bloom. Very fine large bulbs, 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.; \$3.00 per doz.

Tenuifolium Golden Gleam. A fine golden yellow form of the well known "Coral Lily". 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

Tigrinum is the true *Tiger Lily* and one long seen in American gardens. Most easily grown and most satisfactory, being even easier than *Regale*. Stem is very leafy and foliage dark. The flowers are bright orange, spotted purple. This Lily can be distinguished by the small black bulbils at the nodes of the leaves. Very fine bulbs, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Umbellatum erectum. Like *Davuricum*, it is a sturdy growing species but with rich red flowers. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Willmottiae is from 3 to 6 ft. high and has revolute flowers of vivid reddish-orange and graceful foliage. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

TRILLIUMS

Trilliums are very attractive plants of the Lily family. The forms known as Wood Lilies or Wake-Robins are well known in the East and are fine woodland plants. Of these the best is *grandiflorum*, to be had from most Eastern dealers. In the forms of *sessile*, we have an altogether different tribe and a much better one from the standpoint of easy culture and ability to hold their own for years in the garden. There is a colony of Trilliums at Ukiah which, with no care, has increased in beauty for at least fifteen years, and I have seen many such.

Time of Flowering. Trilliums are among the earliest of spring flowers.

SOILS PREFERRED AND CHARACTERISTICS

A better plant for the shaded corner, damp woodland, border of streams where the soil is moist, or for the shaded parts of the garden, does not grow. It takes a year for them to take hold, but they will then improve for years. There is no better bulbous plant to naturalize, and I have them in perfection in gravel, loam, sandy, and heavy clay, and in each case, with no care whatever, and with our dry California summer.

For Trillium species and prices see page 13.

TRILLIUM SPECIES:

SESSILE CALIFORNICUM. A strong plant a foot high, with the separate leaves 5½ inches long, by 4½ inches wide, and the petals 3½ inches long. Flowers pure white. Very fragrant. Forms masses of many individuals. See cut page 12.

RUBRUM. Narrow petals; deep maroon-purple to reddish purple.

SNOW QUEEN is a pure white form of *Sessile*, having broader petals and larger flowers.. Easily the best of the *Trilliums*.

OVATUM. Nearly related to the Eastern *grandiflorum* but larger. Flowers open pure white, gradually tinge pink, and finally become deep wine-purple. Requires leaf mold and shade. For the redwood regions the best to naturalize. None of the *Trilliums* are finer than *ovatum*; the change in color is an added charm.

PRICES OF ABOVE SPECIES: Fine bulbs, 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz.; \$5.50 per 100. Very large bulbs, 12 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

PETIOLATUM. A rare species offered to garden lovers for the first time. It differs from all the others by having each leaf on a stem 2 to 3 in. long. Flowers are purplish red. 12 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.

RIVALE. A most dainty little sort from Southwestern Oregon and very rare. The delicate mauve flowers are borne on separate stems, and the plants at most are 6 inches high. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

PURDY'S BEST. This is a new form of *Sessile* with very broad leaves and broad ovate petals. Color is creamy white with deeper cream at center. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

WESTERN LADY'S-SLIPPERS (*Cypripediums*)

In the Far West we have three true *Lady's-Slippers*, and *Calypso borealis* and *Epipactis gigantea* so closely related that they are popularly taken for *Lady's-Slippers*.

Culture. The usual soil is a fairly well-drained woodland soil, either clayey, sandy, or gritty, with moderate admixture of leaf mold, always sheltered, shady and moist, for *Montanum* and *Fasciculatum*. For *Californicum* I have best results with a mixture of chopped sphagnum, peat and leaf mold with some grit. *Calypso* I have done well with for the first time with the bulb in two inches of pure peat, over gritty soil.

CALIFORNICUM is a true bog plant, found only in nature in wet bogs of the Northern mountains, or in the streams issuing from such bogs, and having a rather sandy peat soil. It makes strong clumps, with stout leafy stems 18 inches to 2½ feet high, with rather small (proportionately) white flowers. Strong roots (divisions). 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz. Clumps, undivided, at 50 cts. each, plus an extra charge of 25 cts. for each eye over two. Such clumps have from 5 to 20 eyes. For a real show buy a large clump rather than a number of divisions.



Cypripedium Spectabile



Lilium Tenuifolium

MONTANUM is a most lovely Orchid, found in the forest region from Sonoma County, Calif., northerly. It is not unlike the Eastern *pubescens* in habit. The large flowers have white sacs and brownish sepals. Very fragrant, with the odor of vanilla. Extra strong plants, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz. Good plants, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per doz.

FASCICULATUM is a low-growing sort, with much the same habits as the preceding, but the flowers are brownish. Quite interesting. This variety is offered at the same prices as *Montanum*.

PARVIFLORUM. This lovely species is found from Maine to the Northwest and the form I offer comes from Washington. Similar in habit and foliage to *C. Pubescens*, with smaller but very bright yellow flowers. 50 cts. each; \$5 per doz.

CALYPSO BOREALIS is an exquisite little Orchid often taken for a *Lady's-Slipper*. It is almost always found either in mold and moss on rotted logs or in like soil on the ground in shaded woods. It does not root in the ground; the root is a little white bulb. It is not difficult to flower the first year. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA is a strong-growing Orchid which spreads by underground runners to form large, close masses. It loves a silty loam near water, and its many racemes of brownish *Lady's-Slippers* are quite ornamental. Culture is not at all difficult. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

EAST AMERICAN LADY'S-SLIPPERS

CYPRIPEDIUM Pubescens grows to less than a foot in height with handsome foliage and large slippers of light yellow. A plant of great beauty which I have been able to make happy in a shaded situation with moist soil rich in humus.

Spectabile grows much taller and stronger than the last, with large pink flowers.

Acaule has opposite leaves with a single rose colored flower of great beauty. Must have a soil and situation like *Pubescens*, but the soil must be acid.

Of any of above, plant with one crown, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. Strong plants, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per doz.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

DELPHINIUMS West American Species are listed on pages 23 and 24.



SECTION 2.

Hardy Perennial and Rock Plants

Old world gardeners have long recognized the importance of Hardy Perennial Plants in the garden, and here in America we are coming more and more to appreciate their great value. Long lived, with moderate care they bring a maximum of beauty over a long period. They range from the tiniest alpine to the stately plants for the background of the border. Careful selection will give a wealth of flowers from earliest spring to late fall, with a few even in winter. They are most effective planted in groups, in smaller gardens, 3 to 6 of a kind; in large gardens, in groups of a dozen.

Old friends will find a change in the arrangement of this catalog. All plants suited to rock gardens and all border plants are now listed alphabetically in this section so that you will not be bothered consulting an index to find plants of various types. The text, and stars before items will indicate the purposes for which each plant is suited.

SPECIAL OFFER: Where selection of varieties is left to me I will give \$6 worth of plants for \$5.00; \$12.50 value for \$10.00. For larger amounts 25% additional value will be sent. Such selections can be made for: Perennial Border; Rock Garden; Shaded and Difficult Corners. Just state your problem and soil, and other conditions when ordering.

ACHILLEIA, Millfoil or Yarrow. A group of splendid plants whose charm is not fully appreciated. They make low broad masses of finely cut evergreen foliage that is attractive throughout the year while the flower masses in season are equally attractive. Very drought resistant. Splendid for border and rock garden. (Cult: Sit., sun, very heat and drought resistant. Soil, any, even rocky. Pl. Fall to Spring. Prop., Div.)

***Ageratifolia** has pretty silvery foliage and white flowers on 12 in. stems in June-July.

***Nana** makes dense and very pleasing mats of soft green feathery foliage with white flowers on 10 in. stems in June to July.

***Tomentosa.** July to Sept. Very dense nice green, woolly foliage masses 3 in. high with fine bright yellow flowers, borne just above the foliage.

***Umbellatum.** Leaves are not feathery but are beautifully cut and of an attractive silvery grey in masses 3 to 4 in. high, surmounted in June to July with corymbs of white flowers on 10 in. stems.

All at 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

ACONITUM Spark's Var. is a very fine **Monks Hood**, plants closely allied to Larkspurs, and they have hooded flowers and bulbous roots. This variety is 2 to 3 ft. high with the flowers a lovely deep blue coming in late summer. Cult: Cool moist situation in sun to moderate shade: Soil, a rich loam. Pl., Fall is best, can plant in spring. Prop., offsets. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

AETHIONEMA, Persian Candytuft. Most fascinating dwarf rock plants which are in reality tiny shrubs, and most valuable in the rock garden, odd corner or border. Bluish green leaves and woody stems, bearing an umbel of most charming flowers, May to June. They are treasures in bloom and the evergreen foliage most attractive the year around.

***Coridifolium** makes a prostrate mass of pretty foliage a foot or so across and a solid mass of deep pink flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Grandiflora** bears its flowers in erect spires as much as 18 in. high. Color is a glowing rose and a plant in flower a delight to the eye while foliage is always handsome. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Kotschii** resembles a miniature prostrate conifer in its slender and grayish foliage. The flowers are very soft pink. rare. Each 50 cts.

***Persicum.** Quite similar to *Coridifolium* but the foliage more bluish and the flowers very soft pink. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75c.

***Pulchellum** makes a flattish half trailing mass a foot or so across, with many clear rose pink flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75c.

***Schistosum** is similar to *Ae. Coridifolium*, but more erect, with light pink flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Warleyense** makes a very compact many branched mass to 16 in. wide and a foot high. The very many deep rose flowers make a most arresting sight in the garden and if any *Aethionema* could excel this does. 75 cts. each.

Cult: Sit., sun, thrive in a hot dry place. Soil, deep and any loose and well drained. Prop., seeds (2 years to flower) or cuttings. Pl., Fall to spring. Shear flowering stems to foliage at once after flowering.

The above prices are postpaid to your door.
 * Indicates plants well suited to rock gardens.
 ** Indicates plants suited to the rock garden only.

***ALLIUM Thibetica.** An interesting species recently introduced from Thibet. Height 6 to 8 in., with many stems bearing clusters of lilac-mauve flowers in June and July. A neat plant for the rock garden. Any soil in sun or light shade. Pl., Fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.

***ALLIUMS.** Native Californian, make interesting colonies in the rock garden. See page 3.

***ALYSSUM, Golden Tuft.** A splendid group of very free, early flowering plants. Almost unexcelled for the sunny or dry rock garden, for dry banks or walls or for the border. Once established they will go through a hot California summer without water. Cult: Sit., sun. Soil, any, even to rock. Pl., Fall to spring. Prop., seeds.

***Moellendorffianum.** A foot or more across with deep yellow flowers. Will drape somewhat. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Saxatile Compactum.** Profuse masses of bright yellow flowers in very early spring. One foot. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Serpyllifolium.** Dwarf, 4 to 5 in. high with pale yellow flowers and woolly foliage. Charming. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

ALSTROEMERIA, Peruvian Lily. Of the lily family with rambling fleshy roots which in time make a colony. Grows 2 to 3 ft. high with many stemmed clusters of real beauty. Most excellent cut flowers. Flower June to August. Considered tender in the East, but W. N. Craig writes that he has wintered in the open for some 20 years. A heavy protection of straw and ashes should keep them safe anywhere in the U. S., but may be planted in deep pots and taken inside in fall. Plunge pots in soil in open. Cult: Sun to light shade; perfect drainage; a good loam well enriched with well rotted manure and ample moisture. Set roots flat, covering three inches. Seldom flower first year and should never be disturbed. Pl., fall to spring.

Aurantiaca. Flowers a beautiful orange yellow spotted brown. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

Chilensis Hybrids. Beautiful shades of pink, crimson and orange, etc., in mixed only. 60 cts. each; 3 for \$1.60.

AMARYLLIS belladonna. 2 ft. with large pink flowers. In colder climates, grow in pots. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***ANCHUSA, Myosotidiflora.** A plant that when in flower delights all with its exquisitely fine blue Forget-me-not-like flowers coming in May to June. Leaves are heart-shaped and large. It particularly loves a cool deep pocket in the rock garden and thrives in the border. Has none of the coarseness of foliage associated with the larger Anchusas. Cult: Sit., sun or shade. Soil, any but responds to rich well drained loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., root cuttings. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

ANCHUSA Italica. Showy border perennial, with turquoise blue flowers, June to Aug. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

****ANDROSACE, Rock Jasmine.** These fascinating little relatives of the Primulas are counted and rightly so, among the very finest of alpiners. They form small rosettes of silvery foliage at the ends of wiry strawberry-like runners, gradually forming a colony. The mats, never over an inch high may be up to 12 in. or more across, while the flowers on scapes a few inches high are little umbels of primulas in effect. Cult: If you would succeed with these little gems you must suit their needs. They are lime lovers and need a good loam, with some humus, which while well drained must never be allowed to dry out. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., rooted runners.

****Carnea** is a midget among them. Very compact rosette with no runners and flowers of bright rose. 50 cts. each.

****Sarmentosa Primuloides.** Rosettes of densely hairy foliage taking on much color in winter. Rose pink. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

****Chumbyii.** One of the easiest to grow, much like last with flowers of soft pink. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

****Vittalina.** Tufted rosettes, less than an inch high, of silvery foliage, with umbels of yellow flowers. Quite rare. 50c each.

Germantown, Penn.: "The Calochortus albus and amabilis both bloomed. Camassias seem to do well in this climate as the same bulbs have flowered three years."

ANEMONE Japonica, Fall Anemone, are most important fall flowering, hardy border plants that thrive in light to deepest shade and have no competitors in their type of beauty. Tall, leafy plants, 2 to 4 ft. high, they spread by side shoots to make fine open colonies. Their fine flowers are like open single roses 2 to 3 inches across. Cult: Shade or partly shaded sit. Soil, a good loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., runners. In East protect with 2 to 3 inches of leaves or litter. See halftone, page 16.

Queen Charlotte is silvery (L France pink). 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Rosalie. Deep rose and fine. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Whirlwind. Semi-double, pure white. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.



Anemone pulsatilla

***ANEMONE pulsatilla,** the Pasque Flower of the Swiss Alps, is a plant every visitor here stops to admire. Flowering in early spring often continuing until May, it is a lovely plant for either the border or the rock garden. Stems 9 to 12 inches high arise from a silky mass of half developed foliage and the fine flowers are up to 3 inches across. See picture above. Cult: Sit., in the East, full sun; in drier climate they surpass in moderate shade. Soil, any well drained loam or gravelly soil. Pl., fall to spring.

***Pulsatilla.** Clear blue. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Pulsatilla Rubra.** Dwarf with dark reddish purple flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75c.

ANTHERICUM. Fine border plants of the lily family with long grassy leaves at base and stout flowering stem with graceful sprays of pure white fragrant flowers, May to July. Cult: Sun or partial shade; deep rich well drained soil with good moisture. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., divisions.

Liliago, St. Bernard's Lily. 2 to 3 ft. strong growing with pure white fragrant flowers. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

Lileastrum (Paradisea Lileastrum), St. Bruno's Lily. 26 to 24 inches high, pure white. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

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* Indicates plants well suited to rock gardens.

** Indicates plants suited to the rock garden only.



Fall Anemone.

AQUILEGIA, Columbine. These remarkably beautiful and graceful plants with most charming flowers are so well known as to need little description. With handsome foliage, fine flowers and ease of culture, few flowers satisfy so many needs. Then, too, they harmonize with most anything and are particularly beautiful with ferns and woody things. They give color effects in deepest shade where it is so valuable. Cult: Sun or shade, but are finer and last much longer in shade. Soil, any, but finest results obtained with a rich, well drained loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. Use large groups.

***Alpina.** Dwarf Northern sort with blue flowers, fine for rock garden. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Chrysantha, is strong growing with long spurred flowers of light yellow. None better. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Scott-Elliott Long Spur Hybrids. Wonderfully large and fine flowers in lovely soft shades, mixed only. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Rose Queen. A long spurred hybrid with flowers of a uniform lovely soft rose. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

WEST AMERICAN COLUMBINES

***AQUILEGIA truncata.** Lovely woodland species with rather short spurred flowers, red outside and yellow at center. Fine for woody corners. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.00 per doz.

***AQUILEGIA eximea.** A delightful large flowered Columbine that flowers in mid-summer, the flowers, scarlet with yellow center. It loves a cool wet place, sun or shade. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***AQUILEGIA** or **COLUMBINE** is a little large for the small rock garden but in the medium to large one produces delightful effects.

***ARABIS albida nana compacta** is a most useful plant for edgings in the border and is fine for rock garden or dry wall. The low dense masses of bright green foliage are smothered with sheets of white flowers in early spring. Cult: Soil, any, well drained. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. 25c each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per dozen.

ARALIA Californica, the California Spikenard. A large and stately plant with pinnate leaves 3 to 4 ft. long and its creamy flowering spikes 5 to 6 feet. A marvelous background plant in moist situations in either sun or shade. Large roots, 75 cts.

***ARENARIA** gives us some of our very finest dwarf growing, creeping plants. Splendid in the rock garden and the finest of plants between flagging or stepping stones. Cult: Sit., sun. Soil, any not too wet. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

***Balearica (Baby Tears).** An emerald mat $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high of tiny emerald green rounded leaves with myriads of tiny white star-like flowers in May. A lovely carpet between or over rocks. Must have shade and constant moisture. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

***Caespitosa,** often called Japanese or Iris Moss, is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and makes a dense moss-like carpet and is often mistaken for moss. Tiny white flowers in summer. Its vivid green is most satisfying as a ground cover, in pockets in the rock garden or between flagging. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts. 12-in. square which will make many small divisions for \$3.

***Grandiflora** is quite different. It, too, has bright green needle-like leaves to make a fine cushion, the mass of foliage is 6 to 8 in. high and it will often make a dense mound to 2 ft. across. Its white flowers are borne in great profusion in May and at intervals throughout the summer. One of the best of rock plants. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

***Montana** is again different. Close tufts of deep green ovate leaves with masses of silvery white flowers April to May. Wonderful to drape over the crest of a rock. I rate it among the 12 finest rock plants. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Pinifolia.** A slightly stronger edition of *Caespitosa*, a little more open foliage with a golden tint. A fine plant. (Also called *Spergula Pilifera*.) 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

ARUNCUS Sylvestris, Goats Beard. Splendid strong growing Western native plant allied to *Astilbes* and *Spirea*. 3 to 6 ft. much branched, with handsome pinnate leaves and stout stems, crowned in July with a fleecy mass of cream flowers. Admirable for the shaded spot with ferns and fine as a background in the open border. Cult: Sun or shade. Soil, any loam but responds to ample moisture. Pl., fall or spring. Prop., div. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

ASARUM, Ginger Root or Snake Root. Fine Californian woodland creepers or ground covers, thriving in deepest shade. They have very large heart-shaped leaves of deep green. The flowers appearing under the leaves in spring are queer long-tailed affairs resembling a snake's head and are reddish brown. The plant has a strong ginger odor. They combine well with ferns and other woodland plants.

Caudatum. Its many branches root at the joints so that it soon makes a broad spreading not too dense ground cover like a bed of giant violets. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 doz.

***Hartweggii.** More compact clumps and the leaves faintly mottled with silver. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65c.

***Lemmonii.** Compact clumps at first, gradually spreading by runners, with fewer and larger silver mottled leaves. Handsome. 25 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterfly Weed. A most attractive many-branched plant 2 to 3 feet high, crowned in mid-summer with umbels of brilliant orange flowers. Most noticeable. Cult: Sun, sandy loam, and stands drouth. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

ASPERULA, Woodruff.

***Cyananthina.** Unusual and strictly fine, it makes a dense mass 10 in. high composed of slender branches covered with light green slender leaves and for weeks in summer is crowned with a filmy mass of tiny white flowers. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any. Moisture desirable for finest effect. A delight throughout the summer and neat. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Odorata (Sweet Woodruff or Waldmeister).** Grows to 8 in. and spread underground to make an open carpet. A delightful ground cover especially with such plants as Columbines, Heucheras and like heights. Foliage is a delightful bright green and the small white flowers dainty. Loved by everyone. Cult: Sit., light to deepest shade. Compact in sun, but keep moist. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***ASTERS (A. Alpinus group and like low sorts).** All of these are fine and make leafy mats 3 to 4 in. high and to 8 in. across. The very many flowering stems, each bear a handsome flower often $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. They flower in May and June and all are lovely. Indispensable for rock garden or border. Cult: Do best in moist mellow loam but will thrive in any good loam. Sit., sun. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

***Alpinus Goliath.** Showy bluish violet flower, the largest and finest of all. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Alpinus Nancy Perry.** Pure white. Same price.

***Forrestii** has the habit of the *Alpinus* but more compact. The 6 in. stems bear large purple violet flowers with orange centers. May to June. Very lovely. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

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* Indicates plants well suited to rock gardens.

** Indicates plants suited to the rock garden only.

ASTER Amellus Rudolph Goethe. A lovely aster 15 inches high with handsome lavender flowers 2½ inches across in midsummer. Plant in full sun in rich loam. 35 cts. each.

ASTER "Burbanks Charming". A Burbank product, introduced by me some ten years ago and still in a class by itself. Stout bushes 3 to 4 ft. high, much branched, with one sided fan-like sprays of lovely soft pink flowers. Flowers late August and Sept., and is splendid for cutting. Plants sent to Mass. State College for trial have attracted widespread attention and have brought many requests. Cult: Full sun. Soil, a good loam and reliable moisture. Plant fall to spring, in groups of 3, and 3 ft. apart. Prop., div. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

ASTER Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick. A marvelous new aster of the *Noviae Angliae* group, which originated in the gardens of Mrs. Fitzpatrick in Washington state. I have had it on trial for three years here and at Mass. State College and have proved its worth in every way. A strong, robust, leafy plant 5 to 6 ft. high, entirely resistant to Mildew and other disease. The large flowers are in broad panicles and a most stunning iridescent, very deep blue-violet, with golden stamens. A most notable new Aster. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

ASTER, Michaelmas Daisies. Lovely autumn flowering plants of inestimable value in the border and for cutting, or in a border all their own. In the mixed border they blend well with anything. Cult: Sun or light shade in warmer climates. Soil, any but a rich loam is best; ample moisture. Pl., fall to spring and most effective in groups of 3 or more of a kind. Prop., divisions, divide every year.

Following are exceptionally fine varieties:

Noviae-Angliae Vars. 3 to 5 ft.

Hilda Morris. Purple-violet.
Lil. Fardell. Rosy pink.
Mrs. Raynor. Rosy crimson.
Rosea superba. Almost red.
S. T. Wright. Rich purple.

Noviae-Belgiae vars.

Edith Goodwin. 4 ft., deep blue.
Effie. 3 ft., azure blue.
Esmee. 2 ft., snow white.
Forgetmenot. 3 ft., deep blue.
Grey Lady. Opal-grey, ½ double.
Hon. V. Gibbs. 2 ft., tiny blue.
Ivy Logan. 2 ft., blue discs.
Jas. Kelway. Tall, deep blue.
King of Belgians. ½ double, lavender.
Lady Lloyd. 3 ft., fine pink.
Mary Purdy. 3 ft., deep blue.
Mrs. D. Evans. 4 ft., azure-blue.
R. E. Hay. Dwarf, rosy pink.
Royal Blue. 3 ft., dark blue.
Sam Benham. 3-4 ft., large white.
St. Egwin. 2-3 ft., glistening pink.

Boltonia.

Asteroides. 5-7 ft., white. Late.
Latisquama. 4-6 ft., lavender. Late.
Prices: 25 cts. each; 3 for 65c.

COLLECTION. One each of above 23 varieties for \$4.00.

***NEW DWARF MICHAELMAS DAISIES.** Dainty compact plants, none over 12 inches high, and with the soft green foliage of the *Noviae Belgiae* type and shimmering masses of bloom in September, these lovely dwarf hybrids fill a long felt need for low growing flowering plants at this season when there is such a scarcity.

***Bab Ballard.** 8 in., with masses of tiny white flowers. 50 cts. each.

***Countess of Dudley.** A charming clear pink with contrasting yellow eye. 12 inches high. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Pleiades.** A lovely sort, less than 10 inches high, with very many dainty lavender-pink flowers. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

***Ronald.** Forms a dwarf bush, smothered with flowers of bright lilac-pink with rose pink buds. Very lovely. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***AUBRIETIA.** One of the most valuable rock plants. The mounds of slightly greyish foliage are smothered with the bright and attractive blossoms from early spring and on into the summer. In warm climate from late winter on. No plant gives a finer early effect to the rock garden or on well drained banks or for border edgings. Cult: Sit., sun, stand drouth well. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds.

***Fine Mixed Aubrietias.** Lilac to deep blue. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.



Saxifraga Decipiens
Oenothera Missouriensis

BELFLOWERS. See Campanulas.

***BELLIIUM Minutum** is the tiniest of all daisies. Its tufts are barely ½ in. high and 2 in. across. The dainty little single flowers are white tinted pink on stems 2 in. high. Flowers all summer. Cult: Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any good, but never dry. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

BITTERSWEET. A splendid climber with brilliant scarlet berries. Each 60 cts.

***BLEEDING HEART.** See Dicentra.

***BLUE-EYED GRASS.** See Sisyrinchium.

BOCCONIA cordata. 6-8 ft. Stately background with attractive greyish foliage and long spikes of creamy flowers in summer. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***BOYKINIA occidentalis** forms a neat clump with bright green, ivy shaped leaves. The flowers are filmy white panicles on stems to 18 in. and are fragrant. Admirable for heavy shade with moisture or on stream margins or in other moist spots. Flowers in May. Cult: Sun or shade. Soil, any if moist. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

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Saxifraga Aizoon



Sempervivums—Tectorum, Arachnoideum, Soboliferum, Braunii, Laggerii, Rubicundum Hybridum, Albertii.



Sempervivum Arachnoideum tomentosum (Syn. Laggerii).

***BRODIAEAS** in little groups of 3 to 6 bulbs, add a most delightful late spring effect to the rock garden. See under bulbs, page 4.

***CALIFORNIA FUCSHIA.** See *Zauschneria*.

***CALOCHORTUS** of the Globe and Star tulip forms dotted into the rock garden are truly enchanting. See page 6.

CAMASSIAS in bold groups in the borders will be a source of enchantment for many weeks in late spring. See page 5.

CAMPANULA, Bellflower. One of the most beautiful of plants and almost indispensable in the garden and rock garden. There are very many species but here I deal with the dwarfer ones suited to the rock garden, but the list is by no means exhaustive as there are over a hundred dwarf species. Campanulas will not do for the dryer or sun baked situations of the rock garden but if there is a north or east exposure and if moisture can be kept moderate no rock plant excels them in dainty loveliness. Lovely for border edgings. Cult: Sit., a north or east

exposure, or partial shade. Soil, a good loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seed or divisions. All of the spreading sorts are best for biennial dividing. I divide such each year.

***Abietinae.** Dwarf tufted sort, with 10 in. stems and the flowers lovely lavender stars. August. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Billardi Miranda** has a low glossy mass of foliage, the flowers tubby bells of silvery blue borne on 3 in. stems in July and August. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

***Carpatica Alba** makes round clumps a foot across with large handsome open bells on slender 6 in. stems from June to Oct. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Isophylla** is another trailer and most lovely. Open mats are as much as a foot across, the stems covered with the large saucer shaped blue or white flowers from July to frost. Perfectly hardy from Calif. to Washington but might suffer in the East without some protection. Cut back to ground just before frost. A real gem in a cool situation but enduring not too hot a sunny situation. *Isophylla Alba* in pure white; *Isophylla Mayii* in fine blue at 50 cts. each.

***Garganica erinus.** Most dainty, with tufts, less than 2 in. high, of heart shaped glossy leaves and star-shaped flower of soft blue just above foliage. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Gloomerata. 18 inch. Heads of stunning royal purple flowers in May. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Grosseckii. 2 ft. Clear blue flowers through a long season. Fine to naturalize in light shade. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Istriaca.** Lovely tufts of quite hairy, heart shaped leaved with dainty flowers which are soft china-blue stars. A gem. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

***Muralis Bavarica.** From a dense low spreading foliage mass arise 5 in. stems on which are borne the 1 in. bells, making a blue purple mound from June on for many weeks. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Persicifolia "Grosse Gloecke". A stronger plant and larger flowers than the other *Peach-leaved Bellflowers*. Stands 2 to 4 ft., with very large clear blue flowers. Cult: Sun or light shade. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Pusilla (Caespitosa)** is another real gem in very dwarf plants. Spreading to make a very dense mass hardly 2 in. high, the nodding blue bells are carried on erect 4 in. stems well above foliage appearing from July to October. A delight in a cool pocket in rock garden. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Pusilla alba.** A pure white form of preceding. Same price.

***Pseudo-Rainerii** is rather finer than *Rainerii* and unlike it, quite easy to grow. It is a dainty, compact and quite miniature tuft 1½ in. high, with the large fine, blue flowers borne above the foliage. July to Aug. 50 cts. ea.

***Rotundifolia No. 1.** A clump of very many slender but erect 12 to 18 in. stems bears a mass of rather broad blue bells from late May to June. It is far the best form of the many *Rotundifolia* varieties. Stands shade. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Rotundifolia No. 2** is more slender and lower growing but has the very decided value of flowering from mid-summer on. Blue. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***CANDY-TUFT.** See *Iberis*.

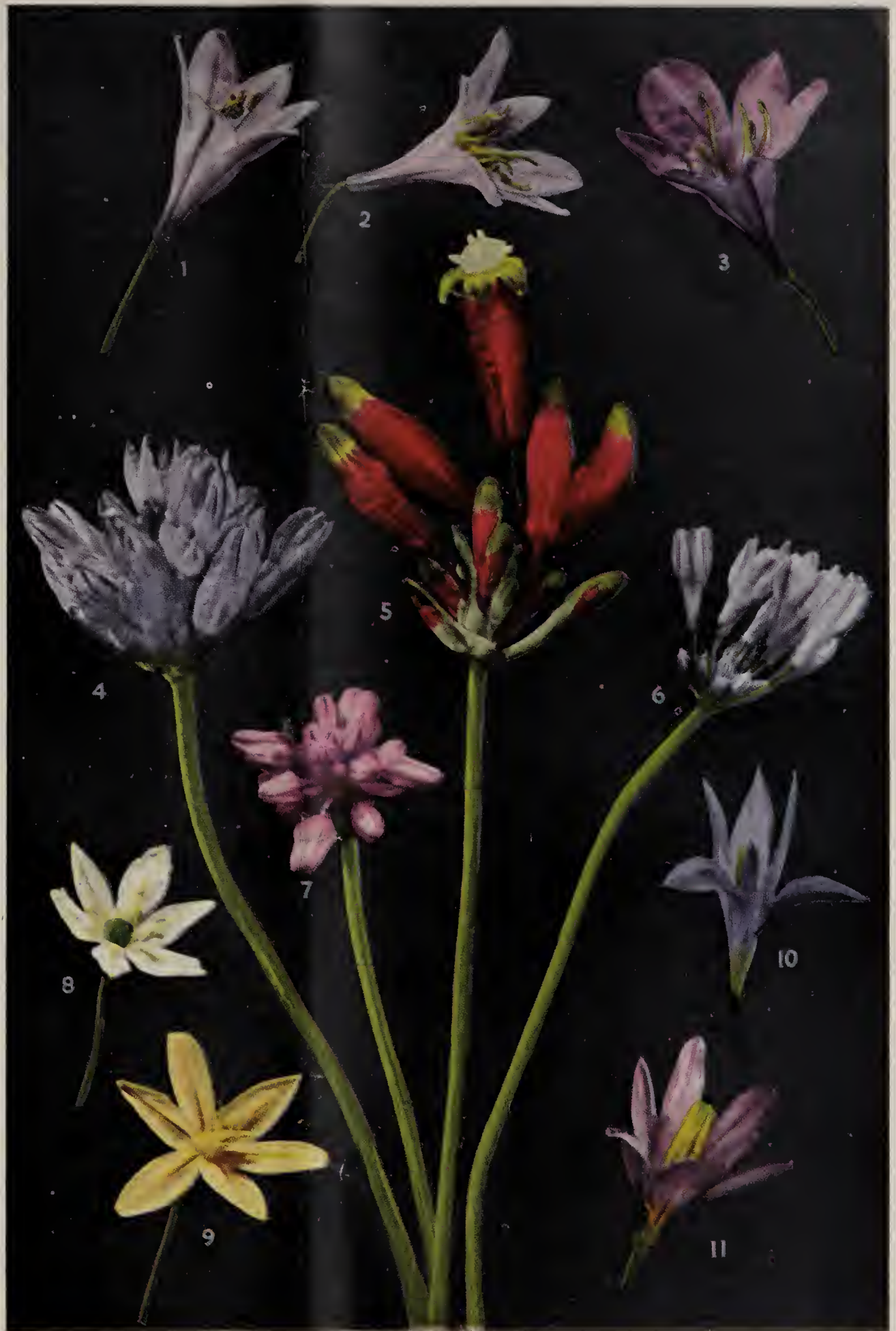
***CERASTIUM tomentosum.** Prostrate creeper with silvery foliage and white flowers in May to June. Splendid to cover banks or to trail from walls. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***CERATOSTIGMA Plumbaganoides,** makes a close mass 6 inches high and undisturbed becomes quite large. On longer stems many plumbage blue flowers appear from late summer on. A striking blue and a wonderful plant for fine late rock garden effects. A splendid border plant as well. Cult: Sit., sun. Soil, any rich loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. Each 25 cts.; 3 for 65 cts.

CHLOROGALUM, Indian Soap Plant. See Bulbs, page 4.

CHRISTMAS ROSES. See *Hellebore*.

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● Brodiaeas are Californian bulbous flowers than which the world offers few finer. Hardy, as easy to grow as *Tulips*, they thrive in poorest soils. All are most lasting, both in the garden and as cut flowers.

You will find those pictured together with many more equally as fine, described on page 4.

BRODIAEAS

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Lava</i> | 4. <i>Capitata</i> | 7. <i>Volubilis (in bud)</i> | 10. <i>Grandiflora</i> |
| 2. <i>Candida</i> | 5. <i>Coccinea</i> | 8. <i>Lactea</i> | 11. <i>Californica</i> |
| 3. <i>Bridgessii</i> | 6. <i>Douglassii</i> | 9. <i>Triodes splendens</i> | |



Splendid Use of Rock Garden Plants.

● This beautiful picture shows what a Rock Garden may be with a proper placing of the rocks, good soil preparation and a wise selection of plants.

As Prof. L. H. Bailey, eminent authority, so aptly says, "A Rock Garden is a place in which to grow plants; the rocks are secondary". If one is making a show of rocks his pursuit is geology, not gardening.

One of our Special Collections of rock garden plants as offered on page 14 will give you a fine start for such a garden.



Pentstemon Newberryi.



Primula and Campanula Rotundifolia.



An effect easily acquired with rock plants offered in these pages.

● Too many rock gardens are built and planted and considered finished for all time. They are attractive for a year or two and then become straggly masses of unkempt plants.

A real rock garden must be a source of continued interest and love and as one's knowledge grows, one must replace the ordinary with the new and more desirable plants and those best fitted to one's particular garden.

The rock garden pictured here is the result of such continued interest and loving care. Such a garden is one of living interest every day of every year.



Effective demarkation between path and sloping lawn.



MARIPOSA OR BUTTERFLY TULIPS

Lower left-hand flower with crimson blotch, the two purplish ones and the top flowers are all forms of El Dorado Strain. The golden one is Citrinus. Vesta is at left of Citrinus and Oculatus is at the right side. Drooping one at bottom is Amabilis, a Globe Tulip.

● "Mariposa" is the Spanish name for "Butterfly". The Spanish language, so full of rich descriptive simile, has produced none more lovely or fitting than "Mariposa Tulip", the name given by the early Spanish settlers in California to these beautiful flowers. No other bulbous plant excels them and in some species there are literally hundreds of color forms.

Those pictured and many more as beautiful are described on pages 6 and 7.

CLINTONIA Andrewsiana. A Californian woodland plant with 5 to 6 broad, emerald green leaves in a rosette 7 to 14 inches across, and a spike 15 to 30 inches high of red lily-like flowers, followed by berries of most intense glossy purple lasting long. One of those plants that is worth a lot of trouble to grow well. Cult: Shade to dense shade. Soil, loam rich in humus and either neutral or acid. Pl., dormant roots in fall only. **30 cts each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***COLUMBINE.** See *Aquilegia*.

***CONVOLVULUS Mauritanicus.** One of the finest of plants for the rock garden or hot banks. A low broad tuft a few inches high and often two feet across bears very many large clear blue morning glory flowers from June to frost. A little trimming keeps it in place although it never seeds or spreads by under ground runners. Has wintered for years at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and on Long Island and is hardy from Philadelphia southward. Cult: Sit., sun. Endures heat and drought but better for some watering. Soil, any well drained. Prop., rooted cuttings. Pl., fall to spring. Spring in East. I would not be without it. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***CONVOLVULUS Cantabricus.** While not to be compared to last, it is a delightful plant. The stems are fewer and ascending to often 18 inches. The large flowers a very soft pink. Culture as for last. Very hardy. **50 cts. each.**

COREOPSIS Perry's Semi-Double. Imagine this popular perennial with flowers like semi-double roses on neat bushes 20 to 30 inches high, the golden yellow flowers 2½ inches across on long, slender stems, throughout the summer. Lovely as cut flowers. Cult: sun. Soil: a good loam. Pl., fall to spring. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***CORYDALIS Cheilanthifolius.** Beautiful bluish fern-like foliage, which acquires a pleasing bronzy red tint through fall and winter. Spikes of yellow flowers on 12 to 18 in. stems in spring. Fine for border or rock garden. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

***CORYDALIS Lutea.** With pleasing light green fern-like foliage. It makes a plant to a foot high and as much across, its yellow flower being carried from May on for many weeks. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

Culture of Corydalis. Sit., sun to deep shade. Soil, any good loam. Moisture desirable. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

CYNOGLOSSUM grande, Hounds Tongue. A Californian plant related to *Anchusa*. A handsome plant, especially in moderate shade. Leaves in broad basal clump, the many flowered branching stem rising 1 to 3 ft. Lovely *Forget-me-not* flowers of fine blue with white ring at center. Early spring. Sit., light shade. Soil, any well drained. Pl., dormant roots in fall. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.** Very large roots, **50 cts. each.**

COWSLIP. See *Dodecatheon*.

CYPRIPEDIUM, Orchids. See page 13.

***DAPHNE cneorum.** A very dwarf evergreen shrub with prostrate stems not over 15 inches high but often two feet across. The head of bright pink flowers completely smother the plant, not only in early spring, but again in autumn, and are fragrant. Cult: Prefers a well drained sandy loam and in the East full sun; in the West light shade is best. Pl., fall to spring. One year fine plants **75 cts each.** Larger sizes at **\$1.25 and \$2.50 each.**

DAY LILY. See *Hemerocallis*.

DELPHINIUM, West American Larkspur. Here in California and Western America we have a large number of very lovely Larkspurs. Quite varied in color, stature and form and entirely hardy and withstanding very dry difficult conditions; they give some of our most beautiful plants for the wild garden, with taller ones suited to the border, while the dwarf species, prefixed by a star are among the most lovely of rock garden plants. After flowering, these Delphiniums ripen to the ground and the root lies dormant until the next fall or spring. For this reason

the location should be well marked or the roots should be dug, cured and stored dry. The roots retain full vitality after being stored as much as three years. In the East is best to dig and store the roots and replant the following spring. Soak roots two hours before planting. Culture of this group: Sit., sun. Soil, any, but good loam gives finer results. Pl., dry roots in fall, or in cold region hold for spring planting. Prop., seed, third year to flower. Unless otherwise stated the following have a single many flowered stem. All flower May to July.

LOWER GROWING SORTS

***Columbianum** branches from base and grows to 6 inches high with many fine large deep blue flowers. Very fine.

***Hesperium.** May grow to 3 ft. loosely branching with many flowers of medium blue.

***Hesperium Lavender.** A form of last with light lavender or white tinted lavender and green. Pretty.

***Menziesii** resembles *Columbianum*, being much branched at base. glossy foliage and fine deep blue flowers with white bee.

***Parryii.** One to two feet high, erect with pleasing flowers of sky blue with white center.

***Variegatum.** The finest of the taller sorts; 1½ to 2 ft. high with flowers of fine form and size and a most lovely shade of deep blue.

***Variegatum Dwarf Form.** Single stems 8 in. high, bear deep pure blue flowers. A gem. These little Larkspurs are among the most admired plants in my rock garden. **Prices of above: 20 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.**

***Nudicaule.** One of the two native "Scarlet Larkspurs." In this region it is characteristic of rock masses in shaded situations and is a lovely subject for partially shaded rock gardens. It is most stunning naturalized on shaded slopes, particularly among rocks, and it is very effective in the cool border. It does well in full sun but the flowers last much longer in light to moderate shade. Oftener 8 to 12 inches but may grow to 2 feet. Foliage is glossy and prettily mottled and the deep scarlet flowers come in spring and if watered, for many weeks. **20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts; \$1.75 per doz.**

***Lutea.** A rare and most enchanting species never before offered. In general aspects it is quite similar to *D. nudicaule*, but it is more compact and dwarf in habit, with larger, very lovely flowers of soft yellow. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**



Daphne Cneorum

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The Indians found valuable foods in many of the herbs in this list. Most valuable of all were the Camassias which were used by all tribes and grew in such numbers as to almost constitute their starchy food.

TALL SORTS of Western Delphinium

Cardinale, the Giant Scarlet Larkspur of southern California is one of the most vivid flower effects of its region and as fine in the garden. It grows from 3 to 7 ft. high and the flowers are in spikes of vivid scarlet. Plant in well drained soil in full sun. See preceding paragraph. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

Trollifolium. A striking species with large deep green glossy leaves, a stout stem 3 to 5 ft. high and spikes of fine deep blue flowers. Cult: prefers lights shade and a moist loam. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Uliginosum. Something new and decidedly fine. It prefers decidedly moist conditions during growing season and in such makes plants 2 to 4 ft. high with full spikes of fine flowers of gentian blue. Cult: sun, and soil any to very heavy, if moist. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

Uliginosum Natural Hybrids. A strain in which there is a bewildering variety of colors all the way from white through pinks, mauves, soft blues to very deep blues. A dozen will give a revelation of color. I have seen few plants in nature more varied. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

DIANTHUS, Pinks. A fine group of plants for the border, exposed difficult situations or in the rock garden or wall. No rock garden is complete without a liberal planting of many varieties of Dianthus. Hardy anywhere. Not all varieties are suitable for rock gardens and I have selected the following from a large number tested. They are low, compact, their flowers produce stunning color effect, and their neat foliage always pleasant while their spicy fragrance is irresistible. Cult: Sit., full sun and they revel in the hottest, driest places after established, although bloom is prolonged with good moisture. Soil, any loam and they like lime. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

*Shear stems at once after flowering to keep neat.

***Alpinus**. One of the loveliest with glossy leaves and large flowers of deep rose in June to July. Should have a good loam and must have constant moisture. Two inches high. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

***Caesius splendens, Cheddar Pink**, makes a broad, dense clump 6 inches high and a foot across with stems a few inches higher, bearing the sweet scented flowers of soft pink in great profusion in May and June. The best of the larger cushion sorts. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Corsicus**. Most dwarf of the cushions with very blue foliage and two inch stems bearing soft pink flowers in profusion. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Deltoides Brilliantor**. "Maiden Pink" is a pretty prostrate plant with many flowers of glowing crimson-red in June and July. Well fed and watered it drapes well over rocks or from top of wall. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Graniticus** is much like Deltoides but flowers in earliest spring and continues in flower for a long period. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Low Rose**. Has a compact cushion of bluish deep green foliage, always neat. The soft rose flowers are borne above foliage in great numbers. A favorite. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Monspelianus Carmine**. One of the very best with cushions an inch high and six inches across. Bright carmine flowers in June. A gem and most lovely in crevices. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Neglectus**. Most beautiful of the alpine pinks. Has low grassy tufts which are completely obscured in June and July and again in the fall by the flowers which are 1 inch discs of bright pink on the face; buff on the reverse. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***New Pink**. Its cushion may be as broad as 18 inches and the eight-inch stems bear many very fine large soft pink flowers most spicily fragrant. June. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Semperflorens Rubra. A form of the much loved Pheasants Eye, with deep pink to dark old rose flowers with centers darker, and delightful fragrance. More for the border, but I must have one or two in my rock garden. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

DICENTRA, Bleeding Heart. Most delightful plants, all having graceful fern-like foliage and enchanting flowers. There is nothing more lovely for the fernbed, moist shaded situation, or the cool border, and the dwarf ones are most effective in the cool and shaded rock garden. Cult: Sit., cool or shaded. Soil, any moist loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

***Cucullaria, Dutchman's Breeches**. Very dwarf with finely cut leaves and white flowers. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***Eximea**, an East American species, has unusually fine foliage, and whether in sun or shade, flowers through a long period in spring and summer. The color is deep rose. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Formosa, Western Dutchman's Breeches**. Filmy fern-like foliage and soft pink flowers, making it a splendid foreground for the shaded garden, and as an accompaniment or foil for ferns, Columbines and other woodsy plants. Alone it is a splendid ground cover. 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.

***Glauca (Oregona)**. With silvery fine cut foliage it makes a compact clump ten inches high surmounted by the spikes of flowers which are creamy white, tipped with red. May to July. Rare and most worth-while. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

Spectabilis, Bleeding Heart, a most noble plant, favorite of our mothers and grandmothers and equally as popular now. It grows to 2 ft. with graceful branches, fern-like foliage arching stems with lovely heart-shaped pendant flowers of a rosy pink. It thrives in any shaded situation, but in the well planned bed, in combination with ferns, Columbines and Heucheras. it is most charming. Strong roots. 50 cts. each.



Bleeding Heart

DICTAMNUS fraxinella, Gas Plant. Noble old-fashioned border plant forming a bush two feet high. The ash-like leaves are fragrant when brushed and the flowers on upright spikes are rosy pink. Flowers emit a gas, which on hot, still evenings may be ignited without damage to plant. June and July. Cult: Sun and a deep, rich, well drained loam. Slow to establish; once planted never disturb. 35 cts each; 3 for 90 cts.

***DODECATHEONS**, variously called American Cowslip, Wild Cyclamen, Shooting Star, are very early spring flowers that stand alone in their type of beauty. Delightful in the shaded rock garden or in a cool, well drained situation. See page 5.

***DORONICUM clusii** makes a low clump with erect 18 to 24 inch flowery stems, each bearing a very handsome flower, like a deep yellow *Shasta Daisy*. Most effective in the shaded bed or in the open border, a splendid cut flower. A single plant is most effective in the larger rock garden. Flowers March to May and again in late season. Will grow in poor soil but best in mellow moist loam. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

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****EPILOBIUM Obcordatum** is one of the most beautiful plants of the Californian alpine regions. Imagine coming across a little pocket or crevice below a snowbank filled with a close mat of fine bluish foliage and fairly smothered with relatively large rose-colored flowers of real beauty. It is at its best simply exquisite. While alpine by nature, I have it here at "The Terraces" in gravelly moraine soil with ordinary watering, and flowering well. With a constant drip it promises to be almost as good as in its high home. **50 cts. each.**

***EPIMEDIUM.** European cousin of our *Vancouveria*. Dwarf evergreen perennials with long petioled handsomely marked, glossy leaves which turn bronze in autumn. The dainty flowers are in loose panicles. Lovely in the rock garden or the edge of border. Cult: Grow in peat and loam in partial shade. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

***Alpinum** makes masses 12 inches high of beautiful heart-shaped leaves, mottled red and has soft creamy flowers. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

***Lilacinum** has a compact clump 6 to 8 inches high and flowers of deep lilac. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

***Rubrum.** More compact than last with deep red flowers. Quite rare. **60 cts. each.**

***Sulphureum** makes a bold clump 12 inches high with sulphur colored flowers. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

EPIPACTES, Creek Orchid. See page 13.

***ERIGERON mucronatus** (*Vittadenia mucronatus*). This forms low dense masses a foot high and as broad, and during almost the entire season is covered with little daisy-like flowers of white tinted pink. Splendid for large pockets, and planted at top of a wall makes a beautiful drape. Plant in sun or light shade and any soil, either fall or spring. Not hardy in cold regions but may be kept over by cuttings taken into the house in fall. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***ERIOPHYLLUM lanatum.** This most excellent Californian native plant is most useful both for its drouth resistant qualities and for its beauty. It is hardy throughout the United States. It has a low basal tuft of grayish foliage with many wiry stems a foot or two high which through a long season bear many golden yellow daisy-like flowers. They begin flowering when California dries up in May and continue through our long rainless summers. Cult: Sit., sun. Soil, any well drained. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seed. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

****ERODIUM Chamaedryoides.** A wee plant forming feathery tufts less than an inch high and throughout summer, studded with flowers that are pretty white stars. Cult: Sun; deeply worked, light soil. Pl., fall to spring. A gem on a sunny ledge. **40 cts.**

****ERODIUM Cheilanthesifolium.** Dense tufts of leaves, especially velvety with thick gray down, the rosy flowers on 1 in. stems. Cult: As for last. Lovely alpine. **60 cts. each.**

***ERYSIMUM pulchellum,** Grecian Wallflower. This has a compact low mat of deep green and in early spring and for weeks is covered with dainty light yellow flowers. Cult: Sit., sun and stands drouth. Soil, any well drained. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.** Border or rock garden.

****ERYTHEAE diffusa.** This lovely little plant, offered for the first time, is of the Gentian family. Its annual cousins, called "Conchalagua" in Southern California, are most admired for their pink daintiness. Our perennial is 3 to 4 in. high and is covered for a long period with flowers of great beauty, pink tinted salmon. Light shade and it must have a loose loamy soil and never be dry. A gem. **50 cts. each.**

***ERYTHRONIUMS.** Can you imagine anything more enchanting in your shaded rock garden than little pockets of Erythroniums as pictured in color on pages 8, 9.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum. A very fine perennial *Ageratum-like* plant, making dense masses a foot high and producing lovely flossy flowers of lavender blue in autumn. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, good loam. Pl., fall to spring. Divide each spring. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

EUPATORIUM occidentale. A rare plant of the Sierra Nevada Mts., 18 inches high with fleecy clouds of soft pink flowers in autumn. Sit., sun. Soil, a well drained loam. Pl., fall to spring. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***EUPHORBIA myrsinites.** Spurge. From a central crown a number of prostrate branches spread widely and in May are covered with crowded heads of yellow flowers. It thrives in a sunny situation and poor soil. Shear to half length after flowering. Stands much drouth. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***EVENING PRIMROSE.** See *Oenothera*.

***FELECIA petiolata rosea.** Has many long trailing branches which will root where they touch soil, with a pleasing soft green foliage. The pink, daisy-like flowers are pretty and are borne all summer; perpetually in California. Will drape from a wall to six feet. Not hardy in the East but a single plant taken indoors will provide cuttings for the next season. A most useful and fine plant. Cult: Sun or shade. Soil, any. Will stand some drouth but best in moister rich soils. Pl., fall to spring. Spring in colder regions. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.00 per doz.**

***FLAX.** See *Linum*.

***FRITILLARIAS** are most effective in rock garden, see pages 9, 10.

FUNKIA. See *Hosta*.

GAILLARDIA "Portola." The best of all *Gaillardias* with very large refined flowers of bright crimson, rimmed yellow. Sit., sun, likes heat. Soil, good loam. Will stand drouth. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

GAS PLANT, is Dictamnus.

Gaura Lindheimeri grows 2 to 4 ft. and branched like an open headed shrub with an endless succession of white flowers flushed pink. One of the most useful plants for hot and dry climate, yet good anywhere, and a very fine background for plants such as *Delphiniums* and *Phlox*. Sit., sun. Soil, any, to rocky. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***GENTIANA pterocalyx.** This quite rare species does admirably in a moderately moist, good loamy soil in a partially shaded situation; 8 in. high with leafy lax stems and lovely open blue flowers. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***GENTIANA sceptrum.** A Western species with semi-open flowers on 18 inch erect stems. Easy in a peaty soil in half shade. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

GERBERA Jamesonii Hybrids, Transvaal Daisy. With basal leaves, the flowers are borne singly on long slender stems and are splendid for border and cutting alike. One of the very best perennials for California, the South and Southwest. Tender in the East where they must be potted up and taken in indoors in fall, where they will flower for weeks. Cult: Sun. Soil, well drained, mellow loam. Pl., fall to spring. Beautiful pastel colors from white through buffs, yellow, pinks and reds in mixed only. Large plants **50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.** Good plants **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Ginger Root. See *Asarum*.

GLAUCIUM. See *Horned Poppy*, page 31.

***GLOBULARIA cordifolia** is a dwarf with basal tuft of glossy deep green leaves. The flowers are balls of steely deep blue fluff on 3 inch stems. Attractive in sunny rock garden in any good soil. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

GUERNSEY LILY. See *Nerine*.

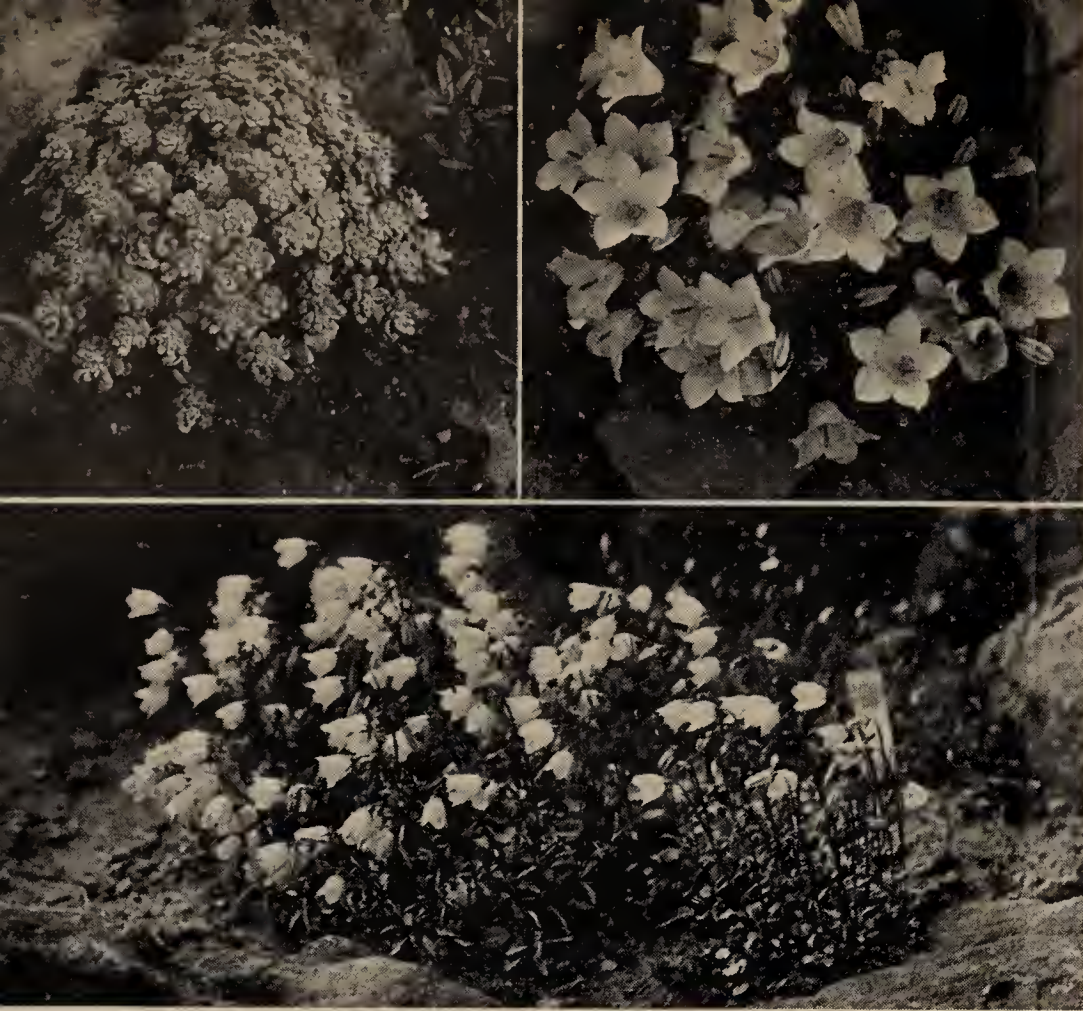
GYPSOPHILA Bristol Fairy. By far the best *Baby's Breath*. Bushes 2 to 3 ft. high and as much as 4 ft. across, freely branching, with multitudes of fully double white flowers. Cult: Sun, good loam. Pl., fall to spring. Give room. Large plants **75 cts. each.** Good plants **50 cts. each.**

***GYPSOPHILA repens rosea.** One of the best flat growing trailing plants that I know of. The compact dense masses a foot or more across, have foliage that is pretty, even in midwinter and the pretty soft pink flowers fairly smother the plant in May and June with some flowers all summer. For rock walls, for drapes in the rock garden and for border edgings they are fine. Cult: Sun, stand drouth. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seed. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

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Sedum Spathulifolium

Campanula Rainerii

Campanula Pusilla Alba

***HELIANTHEMUM, Sun Rose.** Low spreading evergreen plants which from May to July are almost hidden with the lovely flowers, like little single roses. Sturdy, long lived, and easily grown, no rock plant gives more joy for little trouble, and they are excellent as front line plants in the border and for covering banks, or as short drapes over rocks. If soil is deep and rich they may grow to five feet across, but may be pruned to keep them within bounds at any size from a foot up. Cult: Sit., sun. Soil, any well drained. When established will thrive even in narrow crevices and will withstand heat and drouth wonderfully. Pl., fall to spring. In the East, protect with straw in winter. After the main flowering, prune half back. The varieties and selected colors are:

- *Apricot. Very fine, large flowers. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.
- **"Ball of Gold." Rare, new double yellow. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.
- *Boule de Feu. Double red. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.
- "Dazzler." Vivid blood red. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.
- *Bronze, Cherry Pink, Flame, Henna, Orange, Single red, White, Bright Yellow, Pink at 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.
- *Collection five varieties, my selection for \$1.10.

HELLEBORES

HELLEBORES, Christmas Rose; Lenten Rose. Hardy perennials admired for their attractive early flowers and for their handsome leaves. There are two quite distinct types. **H. Orientalis Hybrids**, the **Lenten rose**, have many large palmate leaves, rising from a heavy root to make a bold evergreen clump, 18 inches high and as wide in old plants. Once established they continue for years. The flowers are in many beautiful shades and often 3 inches across. They last fresh for many months, here in California from October to April and in colder regions each milder spell in winter brings out the buds. I imported from Millet of France his finest varieties and these are now ready to sell. My collection of over 25 named varieties is doubtless the largest in America and here conditions for their growth are unusually good. Cult: They thrive in ordinary garden soil but for best results use rich loam and coarse sand, with a top dressing or rotted manure. A moist well drained, partly shaded situation is preferable. In California give rather deep shade. I offer the following Millet Hybrids:

Albert Dugourd. Most exquisite. A solid violet-rose, so flecked with a darker shade as to form a pattern to within a quarter of an inch of the margin.

- Ariadne.** Basic color is white, flecked pink. Some have quite a flush of pink.
- Arlette.** White ground deeply flush deep lilac rose and delicately pencilled deep reddish violet.
- Baroness.** In this the background is greenish-white, but it is so closely flecked with purplish mauve as to appear a solid color.
- Charlotte.** Light ground shaded deeper, flecked and blotched purplish mauve.
- Coquetterie.** Milk white, delicately pencilled violet, flushed carmine.
- Delicatissima.** Very free blooming, large flowers, white pencilled and flecked a beautiful rose.
- Grandiflora robusta.** Very large flowers of a rich deep wine shade, without markings. Exceptionally fine. \$2 each.
- Mirande.** Very large flowers of creamy white, lightly veined violet.
- Mlle. Garrigue.** Large flowers of creamy white, pencilled purplish violet.
- Marco Paulo.** Rainbow violet deeply shaded plum.
- Mons. Prosper Perthuis.** Deep purplish-mauve, flecked closely with a darker shade. Prices of above, except as noted, \$1.50 each; 4 for \$5.
- Orientalis Hybrids Mixed** in lovely shades. Extra strong 4-year-old at 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen. Fine, but smaller plants, most of which will flower, 60 cts. each; \$5 per doz.

***HELLEBORE Niger Praecox. The Christmas Rose.** Entirely different from the preceding. Their habit is much lower and the leaves deeply lobed and glossy. The flowers are pure white, turning pink as they age. Large plants \$1.50 each, smaller plants, \$1.

HEMEROCALLIS

HEMEROCALLIS, Day Lily; Lemon Lily. Beautiful and thoroughly reliable old time favorites belonging to the lily family. They are perfectly hardy anywhere and as they stand much heat are especially valuable in the South and in California. They stand much moisture, even to being partially submerged which makes them ideal for stream-sides and at margins of ponds. Cult: Best in partially shaded situations but do well in full sun. To have them at their best a rich moist soil is essential, yet they will stand much abuse. Pl., fall to spring. Divide every four years. I send plants that flower the first year but they are not at their best until the second. As each variety flowers at a different date, you should plant a wide selection of varieties to prolong the bloom.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS AND SUPERFINE VARIETIES

- Calypso.** Without question one of the very finest; in fact a foremost authority on Hemerocallis so rates it. Grows to 42 inches high with flowers 5 to 7 inches across. The petals recurve broadly from the base, the larger petals wavy on upper margin. Color is light canary yellow, with a fine satiny sheen. In milder climates it has flowered from July to December. Usually flowers late July. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.
- Hyperion,** a magnificent variety, which in rich moist loam grows to 45 inches in height, the flowers 5 to 7 inches broad, with a stiny sheen and a clear, medium canary. \$1 each.
- Geo. Yeld, July.** Large flowers of rich orange scarlet. \$1.50 each.
- Gold Imperial.** A splendid recent European introduction of medium height, with the flowers very large, much recurved and of pure gold, with a beautiful satiny sheen. \$1.50 each.
- Mrs. W. H. Wyman.** Lovely pale lemon yellow flowers on 4 foot stems. Very free flowering and flowers last a long time. August. Latest to bloom of all Day Lilies. \$1.50 each.
- Queen of May.** A little known but magnificent strong growing sort with orange-yellow flowers. Here it flowers in May and usually again in July and a third time in fall. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

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GENERAL COLLECTION OF FINE HEMEROCALLIS VARIETIES

Hemerocallis or Day Lilies

- Aureole** grows to 3 feet and is orange with crimson tint. 40 cts. each.
- Aurantiaca** is of good height, with a large flower in a very distinctive shade which may be called bright cadmium orange with deep shades at the center. A very distinctive color. 40 cts. each.
- Dr. Regel.** Early and rich orange-yellow. 30 cts. each; \$3 per doz.
- Dumourtierii.** 1½ to 2 feet. Orange. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Flava**, or **Lemon Lily**, is about 2 feet high, with fine, very fragrant lemon-yellow blossoms. Early (June 1 here). 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Florham.** A large, trumpet-shaped flower of rich golden-yellow color. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet high at their best. July. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.
- Fulva** has large, bronzy-red flowers, very striking. It is 3 to 4 feet high. Flowering fully here July 1, earlier about San Francisco. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Gold Dust.** 2 to 3 feet. Bright yellow buds and back of petals bronze-gold. May-June. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Kwanso, Double.** Like *Fulva* in color, but double and the flowers last longer than any single sort of Day Lily. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Luteola.** Midseason. Height 2 feet. Orange. 30 cts. each; \$3 per doz.
- Middendorffii.** To 1½ feet. Lemon-yellow. Early. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.
- Sovereign.** 18 inches. Midseason. Rich orange. 30 cts. each; \$3 per doz.
- Thunbergii** is a Lemon Lily, almost exactly like *Flava*, but flowering about six weeks later, so that *Flava* is gone before *Thunbergii* comes in. Just as sweet-scented. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS Special Collection of 10 Sorts, one each in ten fine varieties and including *Calypso*, for \$3.

Note: I only send roots that have flowered beautifully here this year and with good soil they are sure to bloom for you.

****HERNIARIA glabra.** Prostrate creeper with dense moss-like foliage of vivid green. Trails freely to fill a pocket in the rock garden or as a mantle over a rock, and is fine for contrast. Cult: Sun or light shade. Soil, any to very poor. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***HEUCHERA, Alum Root; Coralbells.** Form neat clumps 6 to 8 inches high with beautiful heart-shaped evergreen leaves. Graceful stems bear the panicles of filmy flowers in abundance. Nothing finer for the shaded bed, cool rock garden, or as edgings to paths or borders. Unexcelled for the woodland bed. Flower in spring. Cult: Light to deep shade. Soil, any well drained but one rich in humus better. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

***Americana** has especially lovely ruddy foliage and pinkish flowers.

***Micrantha, California Alum Root,** have lovely foliage at all times but still finer in winter when much tinted with bronze and red and much mottled like a begonia.

***Rubescens**, of the High Sierras in California, alone spreads by underground stolons to make a broad, open ground cover, which is an admirable companion for larger shade loving plants. The flowers are pink and long lasting and the foliage bright green.

***Sanguinea**, the Coral Bell, grows low and has panicked handsome coral bells.

All Heucheras: 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2 per doz.

***HYPERICUM coris.** Prostrate masses of heath-like foliage and erect 6 inch stem with large flowers of soft gold in summer. Splendid for both rock garden and border. 35 cts. each.

HYPERICUM calycinum. A soft green foliaged species with very large yellow flowers through a long season. It spreads by underground runners and after a short time makes a splendid ground cover, especially in open woods and in lightly shaded corners, 15 inches. 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$25 per 100.

***HYPERICUM reotans.** Dainty low matting trailer with masses of golden yellow flowers on 3-inch stems in June and July. Lovely in the rock garden or border. 35 cts. each.

Cult: Hypericums: Sun. Soil, loamy or sandy, best moist. Pl., fall to spring.

HORNED POPPY, in a large rock garden, gives a fine touch of color and stands much heat and drouth. See page 31.



Hemerocallis or Day Lilies

HOSTA (Funkia), Plantain Lily. Beautiful hardy plants with handsome, broadly spreading, large ovate leaves. The beautiful half-nodding lily-like flowers are in graceful spikes on stout stems and well above foliage. Splendid plants for the border or partially shaded bed. Cult: Sit., in the East either sun or partial shade. In the West, partial to deep shade. Soil, a moist loam, well enriched with rotted manure. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div.

Coerulea (Lanceolata). Luxuriant broad green leaves and blue flowers in July and August. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.; \$3 per doz.

Subcordata grandiflora. Large fragrant, pure white flowers on 2 ft. stems from August to October. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

HOUNDS TONGUE. See *Cynoglossum*.

IBERIS Gibraltarica. See page 28.

***INDIAN PINK.** See *Silene*.

IRIS

IRIS. Californian and other Pacific Coast species are splendid plants in the rock garden, margin of the shaded border, or in woodland planting. With their long glossy foliage, they make striking clumps and the flowers are exceptionally pretty.

Cult: Sit., light to moderate shade or a cool sunny situation. Soil, a well drained gritty soil, rich in leaf mold; neutral or slightly acid; and with moderate moisture. A mulch of pine sawdust is good. Perfectly hardy but a little difficult to establish. Pl., fall to spring; spring in East.

***‡Bracteata.** 12 in. Evergreen foliage and golden yellow flowers.

***‡Californica Varied.** 8 in. Varied in many rich shades, no two alike, in blues, yellows, bronzes, violets.

***California Golden Yellow.** Identical, but with lovely golden yellow flowers.

***California Blue.** 6 in. Rather dwarf with deep blue flowers.

***Chrysophylla.** 6-8 in. high with slender evergreen foliage and creamy flowers, tinted yellow and purple.

***‡Douglasiana.** 12 in. A bold species with broad evergreen foliage and creamy flowers. Of very easy culture.

***Hartweggii.** 6 in. Sparse bluish foliage and soft yellow flowers.

***Macrosiphon.** Dwarf, slender grassy leaves and blue flowers.

***‡Purdyii.** 8 in. Glossy deep green foliage and handsome, creamy flowers, tinted yellow and purple veined.

***‡Tenax.** One of most dwarf of all iris, 3 inches high, with reddish-purple flowers. Quite striking. Like moist loam.

***Tenuissima.** 12 in. Long, very slender leaves, with very pretty soft blue flowers.

***Watsoniana.** 12 in. Broad soft green leaves and light blue flowers.

Prices of above: 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz. (‡)SEEDS of species prefixed by an asterisk, 25 cts. per pkt. Also seeds *L. Hartweggii Australis*, pale blue; *Missouriensis montana*, yellow, at same price.

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Lewisia, Brachycalyx

***IBERIS Gibraltarica**, Perennial Candytuft. The low clumps of evergreen foliage are often a foot across. In late winter in California and early spring in cold regions the beautiful broad umbels of rosy lavender flowers completely submerge the plant, making a wonderful mass effect. Fine not only in the rock garden but for the border and to cover hot difficult places. Cult: Sun. Soil, any, even rock piles. Pl., fall to spring. Self-seed, and seedling plant to late spring give long succession. **20 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.**

ISMENE calathina, Peruvian Daffodil or Basket Flower. Bulb and leaves like a narcissus, with stems 1 to 2 feet bearing several large basket-shaped flowers of pure white. Pl., fall to spring in full sun and loamy soil. Lift and store in winter in East. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

***KNIPHOFIA elegans**. A lovely dwarf species less than 18 in. high, with orange flowers, shaded scarlet. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

LADYSLIPPERS. See *Cypripediums*, page 13.

***LAMIUM maculatum**. Often we professional gardeners overlook a good thing. When I planted *Lanium* in a new rock garden this spring it was simply as a filler, but no plant has been more admired and no plant better fills a pocket than this one does. The greyish foliage is beautifully variegated white with purple mottling and the very pretty rosy-purple flowers appear over a long season. Curb it when it overgrows, as it may. Either sun or shade. **25 cts. each.**

***LARKSPUR**. See *Delphinium*.

****LAVENDER, Dwarf Munstead**. A compact little deep green shrub with deep lavender flowers in July. Wonderfully effective either in the rock garden or border. May be trimmed to little round headed trees. Cult: Sun to light shade. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. **35 cts. each; 3 for \$1. Large plants, 75 cts. each.**

***LEUCOCRINUM, Sand Lily**. See page 10.

LEWISIAS

Lewisias are the New World's finest contribution in lovely plants and as a group rank with the most lovely plants to be found anywhere. They are splendid rock garden plants and are most worthy of having a special section of the garden set aside and prepared for them alone.

*DECIDUOUS LEWISIAS

Lovely and distinctive West American plants and a real acquisition for the alpine and rock garden. All grow in early spring, flowering in April to May. The leaves ripen as the flowers fade and the roots lie dormant through the summer.

Culture of Deciduous Lewisias. All grow where it is decidedly moist during the growing season, or where the roots reach down into moist rock crevices. Some grow where melting snows keep the soil quite wet. They like a loamy soil, deeply prepared and sharply drained so that no water may become stagnant on them. They must be watered very liberally during the growing season, but may be dried off during the summer. In beds, deeply prepared with broken stone and light loam and arranged so that they were flooded every few days, I had the finest growth and bloom that I ever saw. The conditions were just those of a deeply prepared morain. Plant either fall or spring but I urge fall planting of dormant roots. Set roots so that they are covered not over one-half inch. **Plant in full sun.**

****Bernardensis**. A rare species new to gardens. The narrow linear leaves are in little wheels and the flowers are of fair size and white. Very rare. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

****Brachycalyx**. Without question, this lovely species is one of the most notable additions in many years to the really fine in rock garden plants. Exceptionally hardy and easily grown, it has brought the highest praise from all who have seen it. It has many leaved rosettes of lanceolate leaves which cling closely to the earth. The stemless flowers come in such profusion as to completely hide the plant and are 1½ to 2 inches across, white, tinted pink. See beautiful picture opposite. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

****Nevadensis** is a little alpine, with rosette of linear leaves and the very many flowers on separate, almost naked stems are an inch across, white tinted lavender. Quite pretty. **15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.**

****Oppositifolia** has linear leaves, broadened at tip, and few in number. Stems 6 to 12 inches high arise erectly and bear a number of beautiful white flowers an inch across. A most beautiful little species. **15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.**

****Rediviva** is **Bitter Root**. Many slender, round leaves, an inch or two long, crown the root to make a dense rosette. Through these leaves arise many stems, each bearing a single flower. The flowers are white to pink, an inch and a half across and have the satiny texture of the *Cactus* flower. An admirable species and most effective in little raised pockets in the rock garden. See picture, page 31. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

****Rediviva Deep Rose**. A most lovely form, the color a uniform shade of clear deep rose. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$3 per doz.**

****EVERGREEN LEWISIAS, Rock Roses**. In all the world there is not a more beautiful or interesting group of rock plants. Varying widely, each variety is distinct, beautiful and interesting. All have low rosettes of fleshy leaves, pretty and interesting at all seasons, with the flowers on slender stems 4 to 15 inches high, in May-June.

Culture of Evergreen Lewisias. They are hardy anywhere in the U. S., or Canada, or Europe. This does not mean that they can be stuck any place in any garden and thrive. They have definite requirements, which we give below, and unless these can be met, it is useless to plant them.

Drainage. Must be perfect, so that no excess moisture may stand about the roots or in or around the axils of the leaves. Prepare deeply, at least one foot.

Caution. To insure drainage of excess moisture from axils of leaves, set crown of plant one inch high and fill around it with chip stone, pea gravel or screenings.

Soils. All like a loose, porous soil with some humus. They prefer a gritty soil, easily attained by mixing in a good amount of screenings from crushed rock, pea gravel or chip stone. Good mixtures are: (A) ½ sandy loam, 1/3 screening, and balance leaf mold or peat moss. (B) Sandy silt with some humus and screenings. (C) Sharp sand and leaf mold or peat moss. (D) An Eastern customer, most successful with all species uses the following: One part earth, two parts peat moss, and three parts very coarse sand. Each plant is collared with chip stone. Tests show soil to be slightly negative (PH 7-0).

Situation. Evergreen Lewisias are best in light shade. In cool damp regions plant in full sun. A fine situation is one to the East or North of a large rock in rock garden. Another in pockets in face of a rock wall.

Time to Plant. Evergreen Lewisias handle easily at any time, except that they bruise easily when in bud. I can ship the year around, but recommend spring planting, especially for the East.

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These Lewisias are best divided into three groups:

First group all have narrow, usually almost round leaves in close rosettes, and slender branching stems of many dainty small flowers.

****Columbianum** has a rosette of deep green leaves and flowers are rosy with a dark line down midrib. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Columbianum Roseum.** In this lovely species the rosettes are made up of many very densely overlapping deep green leaves. The many flowered, branching stems are 6 to 9 inches high, with deep rose colored flowers. By far the easiest to grow and may flower several times through the season. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

****Columbianum "Neeman's Var."** A very desirable form, like *var. Roseum* in leaf but with dainty white flowers so lined with pink as to give a soft pink effect. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Eastwoodiana.** Foliage like *Columbianum*. Slender, many flowered scapes 6 to 9 inches with many small white flowers. New and rare. **50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.**

****Leeana** with slender, pine-like leaves and many smaller magenta flowers. It forms many-headed clusters. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Howellii-Cotyledon Group of Evergreen Lewisias.** These very fine rock plants are almost alike in size and shape of the flowers, (see picture of *L. Hecknerii*), but are very different in the appearance of the plant. The usual rosette is 4 inches across and well grown specimens are as broad as 8 inches. Flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches across.

****Cotyledon** has dark green, slightly glaucous long spatulate leaves, often much tinted dark red. Unopened buds yellowish orange and flowers usually salmon rose, margined white. Scapes more often 5 to 9 flowered. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Cotyledon "Shastaensis".** A new variety with narrower leaves in a smaller rosette and almost white flowers, with rose stripe. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Finchii.** This species varies considerably and I have now selected its very finest strain. In this the foliage is deep emerald green with leaves overlapping closely to make a solid rosette often 8 in. across. Its few to 20 scapes each bear 5 to 40 flowers and plants have been seen with 600 flowers. The buds are bright orange. Open, the flowers are soft pink with rose strips and the petals margined orange. A fine specimen, is a wonderful sight. **Each 40 cts.; 3 for \$1.00.**

****Hecknerii** is perhaps the best marked of the group. First, the broad dark green leaves, red beneath, are margined with slender spines each tipped brown. These tiny spines give the effect of a silky fringe. Then the fine large flowers are a solid rose pink, without stripe. The bracts and sepals are margined like the leaves with even finer spines. A plant bears from a few to many scapes each having a few to 12 flowers. Very distinct and desirable. **Each 40 cts.; 3 for \$1.00.**

****Howellii.** Leaves beautifully crisped and crinkled on margin, are deep green much tinted red. Its many scapes carry 3 to 10 flowers of pink, margined white and with a broad purplish violet central band. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

The third group has but one member, that, one of the world's four best rock plants.

****Tweedyii.** This is a plant of the very highest merit. When I first sent to England about thirty years ago, "The Garden", England's highest garden authority, spoke of it as "The greatest acquisition in a lifetime". Almost as much might now be said, with the addition that it ranks with the four best rock plants of the entire world.

The picture (page 30) tells what it is better than words; if it is added that the flowers are a soft salmon pink and that the picture is not quite one-third actual size. It branches from the crown and in old plants there are as many as four rosettes to make up one very large one, and such a plant in the wild was observed with 300 flowers open at one time. Leaves are 3 to 5 inches long and the flowers 2 to 3 inches across.

Cult: As given for the others of the evergreen Lewisias but I must add that spread flat all water must be kept away from crowns so it is best to plant with the roots horizontal. A simple way is lay the plant so that the crown projects over a stone with the roots back and horizontal; then cover the roots with 2 inches of the soil mixture and place a stone over this to keep roots cool and moist. Splendid planted in a cervice in a rock wall.

I have very fine plants of *Lewisia Tweedyii* and offer: **Large plants \$1.00 each; medium size plants 75 cts. each; small plants 60 cts. each.**



Lewisia, Hecknerii

LILIES. For many beautiful species for border and lily bed see pages 10, 11.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY clumps have been hard to secure for several years. I now have a fair supply. They require a light to medium shade and a rich, loose soil kept moderately moist. Well-rotted manure and leaf mold should form at least a part of it and I think that the best of soils is a sandy loam so enriched. The beds should be top-dressed with well-rotted manure every fall. They should be reset about the third year, and the fall is generally considered the best time for resetting. Clumps of several plps, or growing buds, **30 cts. each; \$3 per doz.**

****LINARIA aquitriloba** is one of the very lowest of plants. Its solid mats of pretty rounded leaves are less than ¼-inch high and are thickly studded with lavender flowers in June and July. Fine for colonies in the rock garden or between flagging. Cult: Sun or light shade. Soil, any good moist loam. Pl., fall to spring. Divisions. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***LINUM Lewisii.** A Calif. form of the blue flax, has fine feathery foliage at base with many erect branching stems which carry a profusion of fine blue flowers in the morning. June and throughout the summer. A clump in the rock garden is stunning, and for broad masses in the border it is wonderful. **20 cts. each; 3 for 55 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

***LINUM Narbonense.** The many slender erect stems, 18 to 24 inches high, bear large sapphire blue flowers from June to September. The flowers do not drop each day, but last for several days, remaining open all day. The finest large flax and a real beauty. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

***LINUM flavum.** A lovely golden yellow flax, the flowers, the size of a quarter, borne on 12-inch stems. Lovely and worthwhile. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

Linum Culture: Sun. Soil, any and very drought resistant, but respond to good loam and moisture. Pl., fall to spring. Seeds flower second year.

***LIPPIA repens.** Neat cushion trailer with greyish foliage and lavender flowers. In milder regions largely used for lawns, for which purpose it is excellent, as it requires a minimum of moisture, the rooted cuttings set 12 inches apart soon covering solid. Clumps, **25 cts. each.** Rooted sections for lawns, **\$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.**

MALLOW MARVELS. 2 to 3 ft. with large single hollyhock-like flowers in autumn. Red, Pink, or White. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

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Lewisia Tweedyi

***MANZANITAS** are shrubs or small trees, mostly of the Far West. Botanically they are *Arctostaphylos*.

***A. Nummularia** is an admirable rock garden subject with small glossy but ruddy leaves and heath-like pink flowers. Forms a low bush flowering at 6 inches. Winters in Penna. Requires neutral or acid soil. 75 cts. each.

***MARIPOSA TULIPS**. See beautiful color plate, page 22, and list of varieties, pages 6, 7.

MATILIJIA POPPY. Beautiful shrubby poppy for the border, see Romneya, page 38.

***MAZUS pumilio**. A delightful subject for the rock garden and a real plant midget. They spread to form a mantle never over ½ inch high with the lovely lobelia-like flowers of lavender with yellow center, just over the foliage. Cult: Sun to light shade. Soil, any good loam, well drained, with constant moderate moisture. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

MELISSA officinalis, Lemon Balm. Lovely garden herb with pretty soft green foliage and a delicious odor of lemon. 2 ft., 25 cts each; 3 for 60 cts.

***MERTENSIA**, Blue Bells. Delightful plants for a moist cool situation, preferring moderate to deep shade, preferring a well drained moist loam. Pl., fall with dormant roots best. Cover two inches.

****Pulchella**. A most lovely native with 6 to 8 inch stems bearing clusters of pendant clear blue flowers, often tinted pink. Bloom early spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***Nutans**. Rather narrow leaves with several 8-inch stems bearing drooping cluster of rich blue flower in early spring. Delightful. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Virginica**, Virginia Bluebells. Quite leafy stems, branched from the ground, bear terminal clusters of lovely porcelain-blue bells, often tinted pink. A favorite at sight. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

MIMULUS cardinalis is a gorgeous Calif. perennial, 1 to 2 ft. high with leaves of soft green. The fine fiery-red flowers come from June to Oct. Cult: Give a sand loam soil, ample moisture and a situation in either sun or shade. Magnificent along a stream or under the spray of a waterfall. Pl., fall or spring. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

MIMULUS Lewisii. The meadows and springy spots in the alpine regions of Calif. have no finer plant than this. From a thickened, horizontally spreading rootstalk many erect stems arise bearing delightful soft salmon-pink flowers throughout the summer. Cult: Same as M. Cardinale. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***MONARDELLA villosa**, of the Mints, is one of our finest late flowering Californian plants in hot dry situations. Forms broad mats from which arise very many 8-inch stems bearing lavender flowers from July to Oct., the flowers somewhat resembling a verbena. Most valuable for hot dry spots in the rock garden where a fine mass of bloom is of great beauty after spring bloom wanes. Cult: Sun. Soil, any even to gravelly. Pl., fall to spring. Prop. Divisions. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***MONARDELLA macrantha**. More leafy and more prostrate than last with bright scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Must have a mellow moist soil. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

MONKSHOOD, see *Aconitum*.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. See *Aster*.

***NEPETA Glechoma**. 2 in. high with deep green foliage and blue flowers it spreads rapidly to make a carpet. One of the best ground covers under trees. Stands poor soil and minimum of moisture. Plants 25 cts. each. Small sections for carpeting, \$5 per 100; plant 12 in. apart.

***NEPETA Mussini**. A lovely fragrant *Catnip*, quite dwarf and compact in habit, and when in bloom about 10 inches high. Flowers produced in great profusion are soft lavender. Splendid in border or rock garden. Cult: Sun, any soil. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

NERINE sarniensis, Guernsey Lily. Of the habit of *Amaryllis Belladonna*, the narrow leaves come early and die off and the flowering stem appears from bare ground in late summer. A brilliant crimson lily-like flower. Cult: Sun. Soil, sandy loam. Pl., fall or spring. Hardy for temperatures above zero. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

NIEREMBERGIA frutescens. A sparsely leaved, much branched plant 18 inches tall with broad cups of soft blue. Splendid in hot, dry situations. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***NIEREMBERGIA rivularis**. From a dense carpeting mantle of spoon-shaped leaves many 3-inch stems arise, each bearing a 1-inch creamy cup-shaped flowers with yellow centers. Flowers all summer. Most choice. Cult: Sun, light soil. Pl., fall to spring. 30 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

OENOTHERA, Evening Primrose. Among this varied genus are a number of American species which form low masses and which are very fine for the rock garden. I do not know anything more lovely than *Oe. America* or *Oe. Missouriensis* in a deep pocket unless it is *Oe. Caespitosa*. The flowers open at dusk and last until the next noon.

***Burbanks America**. An introduction of the late Luther Burbank. It has a deep seated root, not spreading, and the few branches, eventually long and trailing, bear many pure white flowers 5 inches across from May to frost. As they fade they turn pink. Quite rare. 50 cts. each.

***Caespitosa**. Has compact leafy rosettes with underground runners slowly increasing the colony. The pure white flowers are four inches across and turn pink as they fade. Blooms all summer. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***Missouriensis**. From a central deep seated root many leafy prostrate stems spread, eventually to make a clump up to 2 ft. across and 10 inches high. The flowers are 3 to 5 inches across and the most lovely clear yellow I know. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***Tetraptera** is a South American species with deep seated root and a few rather openly leafy ascending stems, bearing pure white flowers two inches across. Very floriferous through the long season from May to October. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Culture: Soil, any but preferably a good loam. Will stand much heat and drouth but it is with moderate moisture that they show their real beauty. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds.

***OXALLIS Oregona**. In the Redwood region of California it often densely carpets large areas in the deepest shade. Most useful to carpet shady places, either under trees or on north exposures and is a most lovely associate of taller woodland plants. To make a mass, plant the runners flat, covered two inches and ten inches apart. The large rose colored flowers are handsome. 20 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

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ORIENTAL POPPIES. "Gorgeous" is the only fitting word to describe them. Even tulips pale in comparison. With the texture of fine silk, the open flowers measure to 10 inches. They bloom in May and June. Single plants or groups of three are showy objects in the border, but they are best placed in strong groups at some point where they can flower and then be dried off for a summer rest as with bulbs. May be left undisturbed for years. Cult: Sun. Soil, deep and well drained and better if sandy or gritty. Pl., September to March.

E. A. Bowles. Medium sized flowers, prettily crimped and of a most charming shade of apricot, changing to shell-pink with age. 50 cts. each.

Enfield Beauty. Finest of all salmon-pink shades. 50 cts. each.

Royal Scarlet. Very large flower of glowing scarlet. 50 cts. each.

Oriental Poppies, Finest Mixed. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

POPPY Olympia. A most unusual and brilliant poppy of unknown origin. Spreads by underground runners to form a clump, which in time is a broad mass. The flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, are semi-double, and are a most beautiful orange-apricot. Two feet. Flower May to June. Cult: As for Orientals. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

HORNED POPPY is *Glaucium flavum tricolor* and no plant that we grow pleases visitors more or gives more effect for so little trouble. The foliage is pretty and plant stout and much branched, carrying very many showy flowers from a clear yellow to flame color through a long period. After bloom cut it back and another crop comes and then a third. Heat just suits it, it is one of the very best drouth resisters. An average plant is 3 ft. high and as broad and in flower there is no more brilliant effect. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

PARADISEA. See *Anthericum*.

***PASQUE FLOWER.** See *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

PENTSTEMON. There is no finer genus of flowering plants in the world. The garden forms are pretty well known, but all too little known are the beautiful West American species, than which there are no more beautiful rock garden plants. Many of them are splendid in the border while many are low and compact, and some are quite dwarf. In the natural rock gardens of our western mountains they are often the leading feature, and with their ability as a whole to stand drouth and root in grit and narrow crevices they are ideal rock garden subjects. Strangely, however, I have found that these same drouth resisting plants revel in a well drained loam where moisture is always present, and in such conditions their bloom is greatly prolonged. Cult: Excepting *confertus*, full sun. Soil, any that is loose and well drained from grit to loam. Pl., fall to spring, but they move best in spring when growth is just starting.

***Confertus.** From low mats erect 6-inch stems arise bearing small rosy purple flowers. Only a constantly moist situation suits it. July. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

****Davidsonii.** A tiny plant, making flat mats with prostrate stems 2 inches high and proportionately large bluish-purple flowers in July. A good colony in a rock pocket is a sight to remember. One of the choicest of Western alpins. Requires moisture. 50 cts. each.

***Heterophyllos var. Purdyii (California Blue Bedder),** recently named in my honor, I discovered years ago and sent out under the very appropriate name, "California Blue Bedder." It is a decumbent form found only in my immediate locality and is particularly suited to rock gardens. Makes a low mass 5 to 8 inches high and if not allowed to seed, from May through the entire summer, produces great quantities of blue to pinkish lavender flowers of great beauty. 25 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.

Heterophyllus "Erectus," has all of the charm and beauty of *California Blue Bedder*, but is of erect habit, making it a most fitting plant for the hardy border. 12 to 18 inches high with blue flowers. 25 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.

***Menziesii.** A low, compact, quite leafy species 3 to 4 inches high with erect racemes of blue purple flowers borne just above the foliage, in June and July. 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.



Lewisia Rediviva

***Newberyii ("Mountain Pride"** of the Sierras), makes a low and flat, not at all dense mat of dark green and the bright rosy flowers are borne just above foliage. Flowers all summer. One of the notable Sierran plants. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Hirsutus (Pubescens). A much neglected and very worth while species. From a base of ruddy lanceolate leaves 12 to 24 inches, stems arise, bearing very long panicles of soft porcelain blue flowers from June to September. Fine for a bold mass in the rock garden and a lovely border plant. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Rattani. Habit is similar to *Hirsutus*, 12 to 18 inches high with odd and quite large blue flowers. Quite easy and showy. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Laetus.** Many erect and quite slender 8-inch stems from a woody base with fine blue flowers which come throughout the summer with watering. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Roezii.** Glaucous foliage with very many clear blue flowers on 12-inch stems in early summer, and continuing in flower with abundant water. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

PHLOX, Mossy or Creeping. Splendid plants needing no introduction, without which no rock garden is complete.

****Adsurgens.** A most lovely alpine species from Southern Oregon, with trailing mats of glossy foliage and large flowers of a delicate salmon-rose in May and June. Cult: Some shade and a loamy soil, rich in humus. Must have constant root moisture. 35 cts. each.

***Amoena.** Has a low mass of shining foliage with a wealth of delightful, bright salmon-rose flowers in May and at intervals through the summer. Cult: Sun to light shade. Soil, any but it is in good loam with abundant moisture that it is at its best. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Subulata, the Mossy Creeping Phlox** so popular in the rock gardens of Europe. With neat moss-like evergreen foliage all the year, it is completely hidden under the shimmering masses of flowers in early spring, giving marvelously fine effects on walls, in the rock garden, or as a border edging. Cult: Full sun. Soil, any light soil, not too rich; will withstand drouth and hard conditions. Shear back every year. Prop., layers.

***Subulata varieties:**

***G. F. Miles.** Compact, soft lavender.

***Lilacina.** Stronger growing, soft lilac.

***Rosea.** Compact. Deep rose with darker eye.

***Alba.** Compact, pure white.

Either at 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

***PINKS.** See *Dianthus*.

***PLUMBAGO.** See *Ceratostigma*.

***POLEMONIUM carneum.** A delightful native plant 12 to 20 inches tall; fern-like, pinnate foliage and graceful stems carrying large flowers, opening creamy or flesh color and soon turning to deep rose. Most beautiful of Polemoniiums. Cult: A good moist loam. Prefers partial shade. 35 cts each; 3 for 90 cts.

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***POTENTILLA, Cinquifol.** These useful plants suggest the strawberry in growth and flower. Cult: Hardy plants, standing drouth and rough treatment, yet to have their best, give sun or light shade, a good moist loam. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds.

***Calabrica.** The shimmering low masses of silvery foliage alone make this plant attractive and desirable. The small pretty flowers are white. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Miss Willmott.** The upright habit and many branches carrying bright cerise strawberry-like flowers during the entire season and the 12-inch height make this a fine plant either for the rock garden or the border. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Repens.** The long strawberry-like runners and small finely cut leaves make a low lacey cover that drapes over rocks or walls beautifully. The flowers are bright yellow. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***PRIMULA or PRIMROSES.** *Primula acaulis* is the English primrose and differs from the *Polyanthus* in having each flower on a separate stem and they continue to flower over a much longer season. They thrive in any situation in light or medium shade and in ordinary rich soil. Splendid alike in shady border and rock garden. Pl., fall or spring. I offer the following rare sorts:

***Primrose Heavenly Blue.** So rare and beautiful that they always attract. Of the *Acaulis* type with stems 6 to 8 inches with flowers in varying shades of very deep blue. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Primrose "Double Lavender."** Of the *acaulis* type and very free flowering with very double deep lavender flowers. If you do not just love them on sight you will differ from every visitor to my gardens. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Primrose "Double White to Pink."** Like last, excepting color and equally as dainty. They vary from white to pink and apparently the same plant may flower white or pink according to conditions and the season. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

****PRIMULA Juliae** has a neat tuft a half inch high and lovely deep claret colored flowers with a golden eye on 2-inch stems. A jewell among alpiners. Give a cool, sunny situation, light shade, and a good moist loam. Pl., fall to spring. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

***PTEROCEPHALUS parnassi** forms low dense clumps, grayish foliage and above this produces many lilac-pink, sacabiosa-like flowers through the summer. Cult: Sun. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., div. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***PULMONARIA angustifolia.** A lovely cousin of *Mertensia* with a tuft of rather large basal leaves and many 10-inch stems bearing sky blue flowers in early spring. Pl., fall to spring, in cool or shady situation in a good loam. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***PYRETHRUM Tchitatchewii.** With its dense carpet of deep green foliage and white daisy-like flowers on 4-inch stems throughout spring and summer, this is an ideal cover for dry places or for a pocket in the rock garden. Cult: Sun and any soil; stands heat and drouth. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***ROSA spithamea.** Creeping by underground runners, this lovely native rose makes little scattered colonies. Never over 6 inches high and its large, bright pink blossoms are lovely. 50 cts. each.

REDBUD. See page 38.

ROMNEYA. See page 38.

****ROCK ROSE.** See *Lewisias*.

RUDBECKIA, Cone Flower. Hardy, free-flowering perennials somewhat like sun-flowers in habit and flower. Splendid plants for border in sun or partial shade and ordinary soil. Pl., fall to spring. Divide every two years. Do best in good moist loam.

Golden Glow. Four to 6 ft. with double golden yellow flowers.

Newmanii. Two feet with deep orange-yellow flowers with purple all summer. The much loved "Black Eyed Susan." Requires moderate moisture.

Nitida Herbtsonne. Five to 7 ft. with deep, yellow single flowers. A splendid plant for background. Does well in shade.

Purpurea. Attractive rosy-purple flowers from July to August. Last long as cut flowers and most showy in evening light.

Rudbeckia prices: 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

SALVIA in Blue. Many people ask for blue flowers and there are no finer blues than in these *Salvias*. Gracefully branched woody plants with beautiful masses of

flowers and very drouth resistant, except *S. patens*. Cult: Sun and any soil. Pl., fall to spring.

Azurea. With many stout and wiry stems this makes a bush-like mass with flowers of clear azure-blue after midsummer. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

Bracteata Rosea makes a much branched plant, 3 to 4 ft. in height with heavy bluish basal leaves. On the branches are many lavender bracts which give the effect of flowers in June and July. Striking and a favorite with visitors here. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Farinacea. A splendid sort, effective in almost any situation in the border and as a complement to most plants. Two to 3 ft. high with slender stems and flowers, an intense lavender blue throughout the summer. 25 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.

Patens is quite different. Grows to 18 inches high with soft foliage and spikes of large flowers of deep indigo blue throughout the summer. The finest blue I know. Must have a rich, moist soil. Tender in East and must be taken up and stored like *Dahlias*. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Pitcheri, like *azurea*, but the splendid flowers are an intense deep blue. It blooms from August to frost. One of the best late fall flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***SAPONARIA Ocymoides splendens** is a most useful plant. Makes a broad carpet, even to 3 ft. across, on the level, and, planted at top of walls will drape as much as ten feet in a year. The foliage is good and the show of pink flowers in spring very attractive. Splendid for dry banks. Cult: Sun or light shade. Soil, any, to poorest. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***SATUREIA alpina. Calamintha.** A splendid plant for sunny situations, 4 inches high with spreading mats of rounded leaves and deep blue, white tipped flowers from May to August. Cult: Sun and any soil. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***SATUREIA pygmaea.** Like a tiny erect shrub, 8 to 12 inches high, with narrow leaves of softest green and dainty flowers of shimmering clear pink in August and September. Cult: Sun and any soil to very poor. Most delightful. 40 cts. each.

SAXIFRAGA. An immense group with widely varying sections, some the tiniest of plants like moss, one a giant with leaves a foot across. The English give much attention to them and their many garden varieties, but we Americans use comparatively few. Their great beauty is in the foliage, yet a colony of the mossy ones is a delight in flower, and a well flowered plant of the encrusted group is fine. The following are good representatives of some of the sections:

Encrusted Saxifragas have close rosettes of nice, rather stiff evergreen foliage that look as if covered with hoar frost, and bloom in June.

****Aizoon alba.** A close, small tuft with white flowers. 25 cts. each.

****Aizoon Lagaveana.** Like last with creamy flowers. 40 cts. each.

****Cotyledon.** Broad rosettes and 2 ft. panicles of white flowers. 50 cts. each.

****Hostii.** Large, open rosette and white flowers. 50 cts. each.

****Longifolia hybrids.** Large, heavily encrusted rosettes and broad panicles of white on 2 ft. stems. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

****MacNabiana.** Medium rosettes and large panicles of white flowers, speckled crimson. 35 cts. each.

Kabschia Group. Lovely dwarf species which must have a good loam and always be moist. I have but two:

****Apiculata.** A nice plant with dark green, almost mossy foliage and primrose yellow flowers in early spring. 35 cts. each.

****Apiculata alba.** Identical but with white flowers. 35 cts. each.

Mossy Saxifragas

****Decipiens** is one of the nicest of mossy sorts. Tight little cushions of deep green with many bright starry white flowers in early spring. With a happy colony of this you will experience one of the real, delights of moraine gardening. Only in a soil rich in humus and always moist or in a moraine it is at its best. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

****Decipiens.** Of the same lovely character, but with bright, rosy flowers. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

Culture of Above Saxifragas: Encrusted, a cool situation, sun or light shade. Others must have shade. Soil, good loam, rich in humus and with constant moisture. Pl., fall to spring.

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TWO CALIFORNIA SAXIFRAGAS

****Mertensiana** is one of the daintiest of true rock plants. A sheet of the soft green reniform leaves, in many tufts, covering moist, rocky faces, happy in a drip from above, is a sight; but, when you have seen the shower of white flowers with red anthers, you will have experienced the ultimate in delight. It ripens to the ground in early summer and has little bulbs. Cult: Shade. Soil, any, light; plenty of moisture; preferably a drip. Plant bulbs in fall. Clumps of bulbs, **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

Peltata. The Californian Giant of the race. Palmate leaves to a foot or more across, and very deep green, on two to four foot stems; the small pink flowers are in long, dense panicles on four to six foot stems. A noble background plant for a moist situation in shade. Will grow in shallow water. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

***Megasea crassifolia.** Handsome Mongolian *Saxifraga* with broad, deep green leaves forming clumps a foot high and broad, with drooping masses of pink flowers above the foliage in April-June. Splendid in border, shaded garden or rock garden. Cult: Sun or shade to deep. Any soil. Pl., fall to spring. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.**

SCILLA Peruviana. A rare bulbous plant with heavy mass of dark grassy leaves and erect, very many flowered stems with flowers of deepest delft blue. Very striking. Cult: Sun. Soil, sandy loam. Pl., fall to spring. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

SEDUM (STONECROP)

A most interesting and much varied genus of succulents, some dwarf and creeping, some tall and erect. The dwarf kinds are splendid for edgings in the border or for the rock garden. The tall ones are splendid border plants. All are most desirable for the succulent garden. Of easiest culture. All have sheets of bloom in spring.

Culture: Sun or light shade. Soil, ordinary soil, to even the poorest and will stand much drouth (except West American; see special culture). Pl., fall to spring, in fact all the year.

THE ACRE GROUP

All are delightful plants, moss-like, and spreading to make dense masses. Admirable edgings or for covering difficult spaces. The finest of rock plants and for hanging baskets. Leaves thick and either round or slightly flattened.

***Acre** spreads to make a pleasantly light green, moss-like mat; in time it will hang over a wall or from a basket several feet.

***Album** is very compact, with foliage of a very soft green.

***Album micranthum.** A tiny form less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. **35 cts. each.**

***Album purpureum.** A form retaining its reddish-purple tints throughout the season. Very effective.

***Brevifolium.** A delightful sort with subglobular leaves and white flowers.

***Coloniensis** is a blue-green variety, making a fine mass of foliage about 4 inches high. One of the *Hispanicum* group and a fine one. **30 cts. each.**

***Dasyphyllum** is a tiny plant, hardly an inch high, with grayish-blue, bead-like leaves.

***Hispanicum.** Perennial form. Delicate grayish foliage. Mossy.

***Hispanicum minus.** More dwarf than above and one of the best of the mossy Sedums.

***Lydium.** Daintiest and most dwarfed of the group and one of the smallest known. Makes dense cushions of light green, which in winter take a most attractive, bright red tint, making it even prettier than in summer.

***Moranense.** Mexican form with dark green leaves and red stems.

***Pulchellum** is perhaps the finest of all Sedums. Low and mossy with fine foliage and pink flowers. It must have a shady, moist situation. **50 cts. each.**

***Tenuifolia.** Long leaves and white flowers. Unless priced otherwise, above are **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

TALLER MOSSY SORTS

Forsterianum is related to *Rupestre*. Very compact and quite glaucous.

Reflexum Minor. Low growing. Tints beautifully in winter.

Rupestre. Rather like *Reflexum*, but larger. Excellent.

All at **25 cts. each.**

WEST AMERICAN LOW SEDUMS

These are all from the Western United States, but fully proved hardy throughout the East. The leaves are fleshy but flattened; they form close, dense rock covers.

***Divergens.** Has bead-like reddish green leaves in a close mass. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Jepsonii** is the giant of American Sedums. Much larger than any of the others. The leaves are wedge-shaped and emarginate; flowering stems often 18 inches high. Fine. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Obtusatum** is a mountain form of the West which forms dense colonies with thick leaves of a coppery tint and quite handsome. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Oregonum** is a vivid bright green, and most satisfactory. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

****Purdyii** is a most dainty little rock plant with flat round rosettes of spatulate leaves with new plant at side reproduced at end of little slender strawberry-like runners. There are two fine forms, both little gems.

****Purdyii, Form No. 1** is the type. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage deep green and takes on winter color. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

****Purdyii, Form No. 2.** Larger and less compact and light green. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

****Spathulifolium** is of more open growth than *Oregonum*, and has rich red tints to leaf and flowering stem. Fine. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.** See cut on page 26.

****Stenopetalum major.** The typical species makes a mass less than 2 in. high but this bold variety that I have just discovered is almost as strong as *S. Reflexum* of Asia and makes a handsome moss-like mass. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

****Sedum New Species No. 3.** An entirely new species from Oregon. A compact clump not over an inch high of many crowded 1-inch rosettes. So densely covered with a white powder as to greatly resemble an encrusted Saxifrage. Most distinct. **40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00.**

Culture, West American Sedums: Must have shade, in rock garden place to north of a large rock. Soil, a loose sandy or open soil with humus or peat moss. Moisture: must be moderate and constant.

THE STOLONIFERUM GROUP

Also Known as *Spurium, Cupreum, Lydium*

These handsome Sedums form low, carpet-like masses very attractive and evergreen. The leaves are not thick or fleshy. The flowers are quite showy.

***Spurium.** Dense foliage mass is an inch high, often taking on bronzed tints. Flowers pink, on 6 inch stems. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Var. Coccineum.** Has showy crimson flowers. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

STRONG-GROWING SEDUMS, NOT MOSSY OR SPREADING

These sorts are too large for the small rock garden, but in a large rock garden they make most interesting groups.

Altissimum has round leaves. It makes an interesting, tree-like growth. Previously offered as *Arboreum*. **25 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Ewersii. Low, blue-green foliage; 4 to 12 inches high, with pink or pale violet flowers. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Fabaria. A tall and very strong species with attractive blue-green foliage. Color of flowers variable from white to purple. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Japonicum macrophyllum. Broad glaucous leaves and yellow flowers. Height to 18 inches. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Kamtschaticum is an interesting plant 6 to 10 inches high with yellow flowers. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

Maximowiczii is related to *spectabile* and has a strong stem 12 to 18 inches high, with yellow flowers. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Middendorffii. Close clump 8 in. high with long narrow rounded leaves which turn reddish in late season. Flowers yellow in August. Quite distinct and pretty. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

Nicaeense. A small form of *Altissimum* in which the mature foliage is quite blue. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

Spectabile is a strong species, 1 to 2 feet high, with rose-colored flowers. Fine garden plant. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.**

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** Indicates plants suited to the rock garden only.



SEMPERVIVUMS

1. 3-30. 2. 80-4. 3. Rhodonicum. 4. Rub. Hybrid. 5. Arachnoideum Tomentosum (Syn. aggerii). 6. 70-1. 7. Arachnoideum. 8. Alpha. 9. Beta. 10. Gamma. 11. Calcareum. 12. Rosy Purple Beauty. 13. Comolli. 14. Penniculatum.

*SEMPERVIVUMS, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, pictured above are the Three Greeks. Medium rosettes, each distinct in character, quite hairy and richly marked in brown or reddish brown. Either at 60 cts. or the 3 for \$1.50.

***SEMPERVIVUMS**

*SEMPERVIVUMS are among the most attractive plants for rock gardens, wall gardens, dry banks, and collections of succulents.

The name **Hen and Chickens** is popularly applied to *Tectorum*, the commonest sort. All, however, have the same habit of propagating by short stolons, the Chickens.

Collecting Sempervivums gets to be quite fascinating, for there is an endless variety, each with some individual charm.

Cult: First, perfect drainage. The books will tell you to use poor, gritty soil. They will grow in such soil, but we have found that by using a porous, gritty soil, enriched with leaf mold and a fair dressing of well-rotted cow manure, the plants are very much handsomer in coloring. At Ukiah we find they do much better in a medium shade, which shifts from time to time so that there is alternating sun and shade. Next to that an eastern exposure with shade in the afternoon. In my observation elsewhere this is also true, although in a foggy climate it might not make a difference. Pl., at any time. Divide and reset every two or three years, as they get too thick.

The names of Sempervivums are hopelessly confused. I have, besides my original set of 90 varieties, two considerable collections from the most reliable European sources comprising over 200 varieties, yet from these I cannot surely identify 10 per cent, even with the additional aid of Henri Correvon's book and other authoritative written works. I refuse to send them out longer under names I am not sure of or which are at all questionable. This leaves unnamed some of the very finest varieties in

my large set, and I offer these under number until they are definitely identified. After all, one who loves these Sempervivums is collecting charming plants, not names. For convenience I am listing them in four groups, giving the dimensions of well-grown plants. The numbered ones are some of the very finest.

SPECIES DEEPLY COLORED

- ***Compte de Conselle.** Rosettes 5 inches or more across. Foliage a deep glaucous green; base crimson and suffused crimson throughout; tips and outer margin dark red. Very distinct. **Each 60 cts.**
- ***Lown's Seedling No. 60** is one of the finest of all Sempervivums. 2 to 3 inch rosettes; base of leaf green, outer part deep red. Many silky hairs on margins and at center. So silky as to suggest an *arachnoideum*. Very scarce. In cold regions best to winter in cold-frame. **75 cts. each.**
- ***Magnifica.** Rare English garden hybrid. 9 in. rosette, deep rosy red throughout, overlaid grey. Magnificent variety. **\$2.00 each.**
- ***Quinby's No. 160.** 3 to 6 inches. Upright leaves of soft brown, crimson at base and with hairy margins and pubescent throughout. Unlike any other. Very scarce. **\$1.50 each.**
- ***"Rosy Purple Beauty."** 5 to 8 inch rosettes. The name describes it. Easily the best of the deep purple varieties and maintains its color throughout the year in any situation. **\$1.00 each.**
- ***Rubicundum Hybridum.** Very fine. Rosettes 3 to 4 inches. From base of leaf to outer third deep red, while tip and margin are bright green. Most striking. **Each 50 cts.**
- ***Triste (True).** 4 to 6 in. with slender pointed leaves. Very deep wine color throughout the year. Very rare. **75 cts. each.**
- ***No. 50-3.** (Sent out before as "*Amber Green.*") 6 to 7 inch rosettes. Leaves dark grey-green, tinted purple, purple at base. **40 cts. each.**
- ***No. 50-4.** 3 to 6 inches. Leaves deep glaucous green, purplish crimson at base with brown tip. Very fine. **40 cts. each.**
- ***No. 50-5.** 5 to 6 inches. Loose rosettes of deep purplish mauve. **50 cts. each.**
- ***No. 50-6.** 4 to 6 inches. Long narrow thickened leaves, deep sea green, pink at base, deeply tipped purple, the purple extending over outer one-third in late season. **50 cts. each.**
- ***No. 50-8.** 5 to 8 inches. Foliage silvery green to tips with a bright purplish crimson base. A real acquisition. **60 cts. each.**
- ***No. 60-1.** (I sent out as *Funkii Red.* Not a *Funckii*.) Rosettes 5 to 7 inches. Leaves narrow and long, tapering to a long point. Reddish-purple and in winter a vivid red. This is the most vividly colored one I know of. Very rare and scarce. **Each 60 cts.**
- ***No. 80-1.** 4 in. rosette. Leaves blunt of glossy deep green, red at base and dark red tips. **50 cts. each.**
- ***No. 80-4.** Rosette 6 in. Leaves pink, marbled grey green on outer half to give distinct appearance. Tip brown. **Each 60 cts.**
- ***No. 80-5.** 7 in. rosettes. Leaves grey green, deep purple at base with tip and outer margin of reddish brown. Fine. **60 cts. each.**
- ***No. 80-8.** 4 inch, with erect leaves. Dark green, overlaid purplish-pink. Purple tip. Fine. **Each 40 cts.**
- ***No. 90-2.** 3 to 5 inches. Narrow sharp pointed leaves, glaucous green suffused wine color; crimson at base and tip reddish. **40 cts. each.**
- ***90-4.** 4 inch rosette, compact; glossy deep green to tip, the base of leaves deep purple. Very distinct. **40 cts.**
- ***No. 90-5.** 5 inch compact rosette, bluish foliage, deep claret at base and suffused throughout; brownish tip. Fine. **50 cts. each.**
- ***SPECIAL.** The 20 fine deeply colored sorts listed above for **\$8.00.**
- ***Fine Collection of Colored Sorts:** I have many fine things not listed and will send (excluding the high priced sorts above), **21 fine sorts for \$6.00.**

CAUTION: But few highly colored sorts maintain their color in the sun. Most of them maintain a uniform deep color if planted in shade but in the sun fade to a straw green. They are best in winter.

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SPECIES WITH LARGE ROSETTES

- ***Albidum.** 6 to 9 in. rosette. Pale glaucous green, tip brown. Stately. **60 cts. each.**
- ***Atroviolaceum.** 3 to 5 inches. Long tapering narrow leaves of deep sea green; purple tip and flushed purple over outer one-third. **30 cts. each.**
- ***Bantianum.** 5 in. rosette of pale green, pink at base, rare. **50 cts.**
- ***Bourgeanum.** Rosettes to 8 inches. Broad, pale green leaves, tipped brown. **Each 75 cts.**
- ***Boutigyanum.** 5 in. rosette. Long tapering olive green leaves with brown tip. Striking. **50 cts. each.**
- ***Calcareum.** (True). (Previously sent out as *Queen Amalia*.) This is the finest of all Sempervivums. 3 to 4 inch rosettes, with bluish foliage and a broad, nut-brown section at tip. Leaves sharp pointed and incurved. Most striking. **Each 50 cts.**
- ***Cantalicum.** (This is sold generally as *Calcareum*.) 3 to 4 inch rosettes. Light green leaves, broader toward tip. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***Comolli.** 5 in. rosette. Grey green purple-tipped, turning purplish throughout in late season. **50 cts. each.**
- ***Clusianum.** 4 in. rosette of pale green, with distinct nut brown tip and outer margin. This true form is rare. **50 cts. each.**
- ***Mettentianum.** Very pretty with 4 in. rosette. Leaves grey-green, mottled bright green and red at tip and base. **75 cts. each.**
- ***Pallidum.** 5 inch. Incurved leaves. Bright blue-green, edges and outer one-third, deeply flushed reddish bronze. **30 cts. each.**
- ***Pittonii.** Rosettes 2 to 4 inches. Leaves narrow and rather erect and of a light green, tipped brown. Very distinct. **Each 40 cts.**
- ***Reginiae-Amaliae.** 5 in. silvery-grey rosettes. The leaves, margined with silky hairs, appear to be covered with beads of dew. **Each \$1.**
- ***Rhodonium.** A broadly spreading, 5 to 7 inch rosette. Leaves medium green and brown tipped. Scarce. **Each 50 cts.**
- ***Tectorum.** (Type.) 5 to 6 inch rosettes. Broad, pale green leaves, spreading widely, are brown tipped. **30 cts. each.**
- ***No. 80-7.** 5 inch rosette of deep emerald green with contrasting almost black tip and margins. Fine. **60 cts. each.**
- ***Collection Sempervivums with large rosettes.** One each of the above 16 varieties for **\$5.00, postpaid.**

SEMPERVIVUMS WITH SMALL ROSETTES BUT NOT COBWEBBY

- ****Arenarium.** (For years erroneously sold as *Montanum*, which is entirely different.) One of the smallest of all. The tiny $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rosettes form dense, crowded colonies of bright green, often red tinted in winter. A gem. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***Braunii.** (True.) 2 to 3 inch. Bright green with short hairs on margin of leaf and tufts of white hairs at tips. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***Dolomiticum.** One of the neatest and most compact rosettes, 2 inch. Densely leafy, the incurved leaves being a vivid green. **Each 30 cts.**
- ****Fauconette.** 2 inch, with vivid green, very narrow leaves, crowded into very neat little rosettes, with white hairs at center. **Each 40 cts.**
- ***Fimbriatum.** 2 inch, with vivid green, crowded leaves, tipped with tufts of white hairs. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***Juratense.** 2 inch, very flat rosettes. Bright green leaves with the outer one-fourth bright reddish brown. A gem. **35 cts. each.**
- ****Montanum, True.** A distinct species with 1-inch loose rosettes. Leaves narrow and pointed and with dense glandular hairs throughout. The many offsets on long slender leafy and quite hairy stems. **50 cts. each.**
- ***Penniculatum.** (Listed previously as *Albertii*.) 2 inches or less, very compact, light green rosette. Leaves hairy at margin. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***Potsii.** Has a densely imbricated, 2 inch light green, one-sided rosette. Long white hairs throughout connect to give an *arachnoid* appearance. Distinct. **Each 30 cts.**

- ***Pyrenaicum.** A very densely, leafy, symmetrical, 2 to 4 inch rosette of light green, bright red at tips. **Each 40 cts.**
- ***Soboliferum.** 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the leaves densely crowded into globular rosettes. Light green. Offsets are round balls carried on side of mother, falling off at a touch and growing wherever they roll. Nature's method of propagation. **Each 30 cts.**
- ***No. 70-1.** 2 to 3 inch rosette. This is best described as a pale green *Lown's Seedling No. 60*. Like that variety it is upright in growth and covered with fine silky hairs. **30 cts. each.**
- ***Collection Sempervivums with Small Rosettes.** One each of the above named 12 varieties for **\$3, postpaid.**

COBWEBBY SPECIES

- ****Arachnoideum.** (Type.) Has very small rosettes which in time make densely crowded colonies. The rosettes are densely covered with cobwebs. **Each 30 cts.**
- ****Arachnoideum Tomentosum** or **Arach. Major.** (Often sold as *Laggeri*.) Is the largest of the group. Flattened rosettes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, with much red in foliage. Cobwebbed so densely as to completely obscure the foliage. Large umbel of red flowers. **Each 30 cts.**
- ****Doellianum.** (True.) Has 1 inch grey rosettes with much white cobweb. A plant of another group has long been sold under this name and we, too, were guilty. **Each 50 cts.**
- ****Arachnoideum rubrum.** Similar to type, but colors a deep purple in winter. **Each 40 cts.** Picture on page 18 shows character of this group.

*SPECIAL SEMPERVIVUM COLLECTION OFFERS

My full collection of these delightful plants comprises about three hundred species of which only a few are offered above. From this full collection I make the following special collection offers at greatly reduced prices. The selection must be left to me, but if you already have species you do not want duplicated, mention them in your order and I will send other species.

- ***Collection of 12 species,** each named, selected for well-marked differences, for **\$3.** Orders will be filled for as many as six such collections and containing all different species.
- ***Collection of 25 species,** all different and each named, for **\$6.**
- ***Collection of 100 species,** each named, which would include many very rare ones, **\$30.**

NOTE: I have a great many Sempervivums in rare named sorts in too small numbers to list here. Write for special list.



Shasta Daisy

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Silene Ingrami

SHASTA DAISY. Superbly effective in the border or in long rows, nothing gives more bloom, either in the garden or for cutting, with so little trouble. Cult: Sun; fair to good loam. Pl., fall to spring. Divide every second year.

Shasta Daisy, "Double Fringed" or "Chiffon Daisy." 2 ft. high with very double flowers of pure white, the petals shredded, quilled, and incurved to give a most enchanting effect. Most effective as a cut flower. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

Shasta Daisy, "Burbank's Alaska". 18 to 24 in. high, of graceful habit. The pure white flowers are 4 to 5 inches across. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts. Picture, page 35.

***SHOOTING STAR.** See *Dodecatheon*, page 5.

SILENE

Silenes are popularly known as *Catchfly* or *Wild Pink*. They are related to the pinks. Those I offer grow naturally in rocks or gravelly soil and are admirably suited to the rock garden.

WESTERN AMERICAN SILENES. In California, *S. Californicum* is the "*Indian Pink*". The three species described below rank near the top of the world's best rock plants, and are worth much painstaking to have them at their best. All have deep reaching fleshy tap roots with its crown about two inches below the surface. From this radiate laterally numerous tendrils which push through the soil at some distance from the crown making a single plant appear like a colony, producing such a lovely effect as that pictured above. Foliage dies to ground soon after flowering, after which the dormant roots handle easily.

Cult: Light shade. Soil, well drained and a good loam or rich gravelly one. Pl., best dormant in fall; live plants supplied in spring. Set tap root with crown two inches below surface and spread tendrils laterally and upward.

***Californicum** makes a clump 8 to 18 inches across with flowering stems a foot high, but oftener more compact. The cardinal-red flowers come from late spring on through the summer, and are a show indeed. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Hookerii** has many small detached tufts 2 inches high, each producing exquisitely lacinated flowers up to two inches across, unexcelled in their delicacy. Soft pink with a white halo. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Ingramii**, pictured above, needs little description. It is more floriferous than *Hookerii* and the less lacinated flowers are of deep rose. New and a real acquisition. 50 cts. each; 3 for \$1.25.

OTHER SILENES

***Maritima.** A flat cushion, very dense, of pleasing blue-green with odd, but quite attractive white flowers. A most effective rock plant. Cult: Sun to light shade. Any soil. Pl., fall to spring. Seeds. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Pennsylvanica.** An Atlantic Coast species, splendid for the rock garden, rather like our Westerners and having same requirements. More dense foliage and many fine rose pink flowers in late spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***Schaftii.** A most charming rock garden or border plant, 4 to 6 inches high with low cushions, and masses of bright pink flowers from July to October. Cult: Sun; any soil and stands drouth. Prop. seeds. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***SISYRINCHIUM, Blue Eyed Grass; Star Grass.** Dainty iris-like plants with grassy leaves and slender stems and many very pretty flowers. Cult: Sun. Soil, any loam with plenty of moisture during growing season. Pl., fall or spring, but better dormant in fall. Prop. Divisions.

***Bellum.** A foot high, with star-like blue flowers in April.

***Californicum.** A few inches high with rich yellow flowers from May to October. Require constant moisture.

****Grandiflorum,** the purple Star-Grass is 8 in. high with brilliant rosy-purple in spring.

Price of all is 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

***SCUTELLARIA resinosa,** of the Mint family. From a central root radiate very many semi-erect stems 8 inches high, bearing nice blue flowers, spotted white on the lip, from May to October. A neat and pleasing plant, wonderfully attractive in the rock garden. Cult: Sun. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. Seeds. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***STAR TULIPS.** See *Calochortus*, page 6.

SYNTHYRIS. Splendid contributions from the Pacific Coast to the shadiest portions of the fern-bed, woodland or rock garden. The neat evergreen clumps are always beautiful and the flowers are enchanting. Each is quite distinct, and all to be highly prized. Cult: Shade to deep shade. Soil, good rich woodland soil. Pl., fall to spring. Prop. Divisions.

***Cordata.** A few long cordate leaves, deep green above, purple beneath. The dainty pink flowers come in April-May. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***Reniformis.** The dark green leaves are very glossy. Deep blue flowers are borne in racemes on stout stems 6 inches high. Rare and lovely. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

***Rotundifolia.** No prettier woodland plant in foliage. The round leaves make a close mound a few inches high and the very many soft blue flowers appear in early spring. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

***Stellulata.** Is large with glossy green, fluted leaves. The deep blue flowers are on long erect racemes for weeks in early spring. With rich soil and ample moisture it makes large masses. 30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.

***TELLIMA grandiflora.** A Western woodland plant to be prized for its lovely begonia-like foliage and splendid for the shaded rock garden or with ferns. Makes beautiful clumps 6 in. high and a foot across. Cult: Any soil in shade. 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

THYMUS, Thyme. The dwarf (Thymes) are splendid creeping plants, fine between flagging, for a mantle over a rock or for edging the border and they make delightful masses in nooks among rocks. The taller ones are nice in the border and the herb garden. Cult: They thrive either in sun or light shade and in poorest soils. Pl., fall to spring. All flower in June and July.

***Albus.** Dense carpets ½ inch high covered with pure white flowers in season.

***Lanuginosa,** the Woolly Thyme. With its soft grey foliage it is most attractive as a mantle or in a pocket.

***Maculata.** A very pretty almost unknown species with glossy deep green ovate leaves and pinkish flowers.

***Serpyllum coccineum.** Foliage is a low carpet of small dark green leaves. Flowers rosy-red in great profusion.

***Serpyllum,** Purdy's var. (right name doubtful), grows 2 in. high, spreading rapidly to make a dense mass and has lavender-pink flowers in a fleecy cloud. Always neat, it is alike valuable to drape over a bank or rock to even 3 or 4 feet down or to fill a pocket. Easily kept in bounds by trimming. A wonderful ground cover.

***All Creeping Thymes,** 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; set of 5 for \$1.

Taller Thymes.

***Nitida** makes a very compact, tiny tree-like shrub of greyish-green. Flowers are lavender and it has the most delicious fragrance of any Thyme, which alone should sell it. Fine in rock garden, herb garden or border. Cult: Sun. Soil, any; Pl., fall to spring. Prop. Cuttings. 25 cts. each.

***Vulgaris variegata.** A pleasing silver variegated form of the familiar herb. 10 inches high and dense. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

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TIGRIDIA, Tiger Flower; Mexican Flame Flower. Most gorgeous bulbous flowers of the *Gladiolus* family and requiring the same soil and treatment. They flower for weeks in mid-summer. Flowers are cup-shaped of most brilliant coloring, and usually richly spotted reddish maroon at center. **Spring delivery only, after March 15.** I offer the following splendid sorts:

Pavonia alba. White with rose spots.

Pavonia grandiflora. Vivid scarlet with yellow mottled centers.

Pavonia Ruby King. Lovely carmine rose.

Pavonia Canariensis. Stunning orange-yellow.

Varieties named above, **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

Tigridias Mixed. A fine mixture. **15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.**

Tigridia Hybrids "Sunset Mixture". So called because in this glorious strain of hybrids the riotous combinations of reds and yellows are rivaled only by the October sunset. There are buffs, apricots, yellows, all beautifully suffused or flushed with red; reds delightfully overlaid, in varying degrees, with yellow, hardly any two alike. **20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.**

TOLMEIA Menziesii. This hardy Californian plant has soft, green, heart-shaped leaves and creeps by underground runners to make broad low masses. A lovely foil or ground cover in the moist woodland garden. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.; \$2 per doz.**

***TRILLIUM Rivale.** A gem for the shaded pocket. See page 13.

***TUNICA saxifraga.** 6 inches high with grass-like tufts of foliage and sprays of soft pink flowers all summer. Invaluable in hot, dry situations. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

VERONICA. Most charming plants for the border, moister sections of the rock garden, or in walls. They have dense masses of flowering stems and in spring are fairly smothered with flowers. Cult: Sun or light shade. Soil, best a good loam always moist. Pl., fall to spring. Prop. Div.

***Pectinata rosea** is a low carpet of wooly foliage, the flowers rose colored. Distinctive.

***Repens.** Prostrate creeper with pleasing bright green foliage and blue or white flowers.

***Teucrium prostrata.** Quite low, with fine blue flowers in May.

***Teucrium "Royal Blue".** Of strong upright growth with very dark blue flowers in May and June. 12 inch. Fine. All Veronicas **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

VANCOUVERIA hexandra, "Redwood Ivy" or "Mexican Ivy" is a woodland plant of the Western forests and easily the prettiest of all American woodland foliage plants. Perfectly hardy about Boston and plantings seen there have brought me floods of orders. *Vancouveria* has slender underground roots which grow laterally a few inches under the surface, and from these leaf cluster push up at intervals, in time making a dense mass of the glossy pinnate leaves. Cult: Shade to deep shade. Soil, any well drained. Pl., fall to spring. To plant, excavate so that roots may be laid flat and covered three inches deep, of course with any leafy stems erect. **15 cts each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.**

VIOLA. In any garden Violas should have a conspicuous position, for the most modest are delights. Cult: Sun or light shade. Soil, a rich loam with constant moisture for finest effects. Pl., fall to spring. Seeds.

****Alpina.** Long narrow leaves and flowers of deep blue-purple from May to Sept. A favorite with me. **30 cts. each; 3 for 75 cts.**

***Gracilis, Lord Nelson.** A tufted violet of compact habit with glowing purple flowers from spring to Sept. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***G. Wermig.** Of habit like last but flowers a most lovely clear violet-blue. Long flowering. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Hederacea,** the Australian Violet, makes low masses of tiny heart-shaped leaves and spread by underground stolons. Rosy purple flowers from May to Oct. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Lutea.** A low, compact, canary-yellow pansy-like plant of real merit. May to August. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Pedata,** the Bird's Foot Violet, is a gem. 4 inches high with leaves cut like a bird's foot. Large handsome flowers are a delightful shade of violet with lighter halo at center. They flower well in May, and several times through the summer. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

***Pedata Bicolor.** Varies from *Pedata* in having the two upper petals deep violet, while the lower ones are lilac. Irresistible in its beauty. **35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

***Sylvestris Rosea.** Strong leafy clumps with bright rose flowers borne above the foliage from spring to fall. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.**

VIOLA odorata, Sweet Violets. Lovely old-fashioned garden violets, thriving in any good light loamy soil in shade.

Czar. Very free flowering, single white. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

***Marie-Louise.** An improved form of the lovely, old-fashioned, very fragrant, double light blue Violet. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

***Princess Mary.** A lovely new deep blue violet with very long stems, and very double at center. A new form and most striking. **30 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.**

***Swanley White.** Makes strong clumps with large double flowers of purest white on long stems. **25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.**

*WEST AMERICAN VIOLETS

The West is very rich in this genus and fully forty varieties and species are described by botanists.

To one who only knows European and East American Violets, they will offer many surprises—for many of them have cut foliage. They can be divided into two groups:

First group is of the *Eastern Canina* or *lobata* habit; plants that hold their foliage some time during summer and more or less creeping.

***Canina adunca, the Dog Violet,** makes wide clumps with blue flowers. A very fine rock garden plant for moist places.

***Cuneata.** Leaves ovate, and flowers white veined purple, with outside of petals purple. Forms low, compact mats.

***Glabella** has the true violet-shaped leaf and a yellow flower. Makes mats.

***Ocellata** is half way between violet-shaped leaves, several stems making a nice clump, and flowers white, tinted purple. A fine plant.

***Praemorsa.** Leaves orbicular, a close clump, with yellow flowers.

Second Group. In this the plants have a single, deep-seated bunch of fibrous roots which may produce several stems. They flower early and then ripen hard for a summer rest. Many grow in situations that are dry and hot in summer, but they flower early. Fall planting for these. Fine rock garden plants.

This group should be planted deeply, so that the tip of root is covered 1½ to 2½ inches. Use a heavy mulch, which may be raked off in very early spring.

***Beckwithii** has three parted leaves. Flowers violet and purple.

***Chrysantha** has finely cut leaves. Flowers rich yellow within, maroon on back. A beauty.

***Hallii** has palmate leaves, finely cut upper petals dark purple, and lower yellow.

***Lobata** has three parted leaves like an oak leaf, and yellow flowers.

***Lobata, var. integrifolia.** Like the type, but with leaves entire.

***Purpurea.** Rounded, grayish leaves. Rich yellow flowers, with the outside of flower a deep purple.

***Sheltonii** has finely divided leaves, a half creeping habit, and yellow flowers.

***Trinervata.** Upper petals dark blue, lower pale blue on yellow base. Deeply cut leaves. Rare.

Prices of above **15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.50 per doz.**

ZAUSCHNERIAS are West American plants locally called **Wild Fuchsias.** They make dense masses of foliage from 6 inches to 2 feet high, according to species, and in fall are a solid mass of the most brilliant scarlet. Here they are oftener found on rock faces where there is a little seepage. Fine border plants, too.

***Californica** is about 6 inches, with light green foliage.

***Californica var.,** a little taller, with grayish leaves.

Cana grows from 1½ to 2 feet, with grayish foliage. A wonder when in flower.

All are hardy in Europe and presumably in the East. **25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.; \$2.50 per doz.**

The above prices are postpaid to your door.

* Indicates plants well suited to rock gardens.

** Indicates plants suited to the rock garden only.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWER SEEDS

California has a wealth of wild flower species both perennial and annual but it is the vast stretches of color produced by certain prominent annuals that so attract visitors to our state, and I here offer the best of these. All are worthy of a place in the border and as fillers they are excellent but their great value is in filling odd and difficult corners.

Culture: They will grow in sun or light shade and are happy in any soil, even rocky and poor. Sow, either late fall or early spring where they are to bloom, thinning out to avoid crowding. They flower in spring but moderately watered the bloom extends well into the summer.

Argemone platyceras. 2-3 ft. bushes, with pure white poppy-like flowers. Likes heat. \$1 per oz.

Bartonia aurea. 2-3 ft., with fine foliage and large cup-shaped flowers of soft yellow, with golden stamens. Worthy a place in any border. Oz. \$1.

Calandrina speciosa. A *Portulaca* like trailer with showy red flowers. Oz. 75 cts.

Clarkias are lovely in light shade. 8 to 15 inches.

Elegans, soft rose. Oz. 50 cts.

Pulchella, rose red. Oz. 50 cts.

COLLINSIA has full racemes of handsome flowers. 8 ins.

Bicolor. Bright rose with white lip. Oz. 50 cts.

Grandiflora. Dwarf blue.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. The California Poppy is most handsome.

Californica is rich reddish orange, and large flowered. Oz. 50 cts.

Maritima. Yellow at outer edge, pale at center. Oz. 50c.

Caespitosa. Dwarf early golden yellow, desirable for border or rock garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tenuifolium. Pale yellow dwarf. Pkt. 15 cts.

GILIA are most lovely annuals.

Achiliaefolia. 8-12 inches, bright lavender blue flowers in small heads. Oz. 40 cts.

Capitata. 12-inch with heads of light blue flowers; branching habit. Lovely cut. Oz. 40 cts.

Tricolor. Low plants with charming flowers. Like (*Phlox Drummondii*), smoky lilac, with yellow halo and purple center. Oz. 50 cts.

GODETIA amoena. 12 to 15-inch branching, large bell-shaped flowers of soft rose. Oz. 50 cts.

LINUM Lewisii. Lovely blue flax of the Sierras. Pkt. 15c.

LAYIA elegans. 6 inches with dainty yellow daisies, like tiny (*Coreopsis*). Pkt. 15 cts.

NEMOPHILA are most charming low plants.

Insignis. Deep blue with lighter center. Oz. 40 cts.

Maculata. White with vivid purple spots. Oz. 40 cts.

Atomaria. Very dark blue and lovely. Pkt. 15 cts.

PHACELIA. Attractive 12-inch branching plants.

Congesta. Close whorls of blue bells.

Campanulata. Loose heads of large deep blue bells. Pkt. 15 cts.

Seed of Other Things That Blend With the Natives

SHIRLEY POPPIES. Visitors here have been so enchanted with masses of glowing red shirley poppies that I have used to fill vacant area that I have saved a lot of seed for I know you will want some for your garden. Pkts. 10 cts. Oz. 50 cts.

NIGELLA, Miss Jekyll. "Love in a Mist." Blue flowers surrounded by a filmy mass of green sepals. Lovely to naturalize under trees. Pkts. 15 cts.

Prices: Unless otherwise noted, 10 cts. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

MIXED WILD FLOWER SEEDS. A specially prepared mixture of above kinds. Oz. 60 cts.; 2 ozs. for \$1; 1/2 pound, \$2.25; pound, \$4.

Gordonia, South Africa: "I have to acknowledge receipt of the parcel of bulbs. They arrived in excellent condition after being two months on the way, and I must congratulate you on your excellent packing which enables them to stand such a test as this."

SECTION 3.

Some Shrubs of Great Beauty

ARCTSTAPHYLLOS Manzanita is a handsome, round-headed shrub which is hardy south of Philadelphia. The flowers are like those of heather, white, flushed pink, and fragrant. 75 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50, postage extra.

ARCTSTAPHYLLOS Stanfordiana. Another fine *Manzanita* with vivid green pointed leaves and deep pink flower in early spring. 75 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50, postage extra.

ARCTSTAPHYLLOS nummularia is a very dwarf evergreen *Manzanita* of much beauty. Soft pink flowers. 75 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50, postage extra.

AZALEA Occidentalis is one of the most admired of all Californian shrubs. They grow from 3 to 10 feet high and bear great trusses of flowers from cream to pinkish in color and very fragrant. I have superb nursery-grown plants with a wonderful root system. Two feet high, very bushy, and most heavily budded for flower, \$2.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, stout and bushy, \$1.50 each. Postage extra.

CALYCANTHUS occidentalis. Spice Bush. A deciduous shrub, 4 to 6 ft. in height, with large ovate glossy leaves. The large open scarlet flowers come in summer, and are followed by the thimble-like seed pods. Both the foliage and flower are most spicely fragrant. Each 75 cts.; 3 for \$2.00. Postage extra.

CEANOTHUS Integerrimus. California Wild Lilac. A lovely shrub 6 to 8 feet high and bearing well above foliage fleecy panicles of fine flowers. Ours vary from white to pink to blue and all intermediate shades, but I can supply mixed only. 75 cts. each; 3 for \$1.50, postage extra.

REDBUD, Cercis occidentalis. A beautiful shrub from 4 to 10 feet in height and spreading broadly and in May it is literally smothered with its blooms, which are large pea blossoms of purplish rose studded densely on the branchlets. When they are in flower, tourists come hundreds of miles to this region to admire them. Hardy and drought resistant and of rapid growth. Nursery grown trees, 18 to 24 inches high, at 75 cts. each. Postage extra.

RHODODENDRON Californica. Our lovely native is one of the most beautiful of rhododendrons. Tall and spreading with luxuriant foliage and large rose-pink flowers. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. Balled plants, 2 to 3 ft. high, \$2 each; 3 for \$5. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3. By express only.

LONICERA Thibetica, Chinese Tree Honeysuckle, grows into round-headed large shrub or small tree. The yellow flowers are fragrant but its glory is in its brilliant red berries borne in great profusion in fall and lasting into winter. Most decorative in the garden and for cut sprays. \$1 each, postage extra.

ROMNEYA Coulterii, or Matilija Poppy, is a noble plant or shrub with smooth, bluish foliage and very large, white flowers filled with golden stamens. The roots run underground and form large colonies in time, and if left to grow it may make a bush 12 feet high. If, however, the stems are either cut to the ground yearly, as I do, or cut by frost, strong shoots appear which soon flower the same season. The *Romneya* has withstood winters near New York City in sheltered positions. Good stock is very hard to procure, but I can supply this year nice potted plants. 4-inch pots, 6 to 10 inches, \$1.00. Postage extra.

Almost daily I receive inquiries, asking if it is possible for me to ship plants safely to the East. I think that the following letters from customers will still any doubts on this point:

"The plants I ordered from you arrived in perfect condition and have already started to grow. I never received such lovely plants before. I was rather dubious about ordering so far away from home but I shall certainly not be afraid now and I am telling my friends about your lovely plants." (From Marion, N. C.)

Dunedin, New Zealand: "Plants arrived in perfect condition and we are exceptionally well pleased with them. Had we known that they would have arrived in such order we would have taken dozens instead of singles."

Chihuahua, Mexico: "The plant on my order came in splendid condition, much better than any I have received from the East. Thank you very much for the extra ones. I am sorry that I did not discover you earlier."

ORDER BLANK

CARL PURDY, Ukiah, Calif.

Please forward the following ORDER for amount enclosed.

Name
 (Say whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss; write name plainly)
 Street..... R. D..... Box.....
 Post Office..... P. O. Box.....
 County State.....
 Date 193.....

Amount Enclosed	
Money Order	
Cash	
Stamps	
Check	

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE WANTED	PRICE	
TOTAL			

Reverse side may be used for more space. Extra blanks on application.



TIGRIDIA

Popularly called "Shell Flower"; "Mexican Flame Flower"

● No bulbous flower is more showy or brilliant than the Tigridia. They belong to the *Gladioli* family, are of similar hardiness and thrive under identical culture.

Beds of Tigridias make gorgeous color effect during July, August and September, and planted in groups in the border they make stunning color effects at a time when such effects are most valuable.

If you will turn to page 37, you will find them offered in beautiful separate named varieties, in mixture and in my glorious "Sunset Mixture".



*Fall 1935 &
Spring 1936*

CARL PURDY

Ukiah, California, U. S. A.

**BULBS AND
PLANTS**



HARDY PERENNIALS

**ROCK GARDEN and
ALPINE PLANTS**



● In Lilies we have one of our most beautiful groups of bulbous flowering plants and there are none that are not well worth-while but there are no lilies more glorious and few of easier culture than the members of the Pardalinum group.

"Orange Glow" is a fitting companion to the "Sunset Lily" so beautifully pictured above, and only slightly less fine is L. Pardalinum with its advantage of low price, making possible its planting in large beds. See page 11.